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Italians Surrender Unconditionally; 'Oust Nazis,' Says Eisenhower to People

The World's Day

Its News at a Glance—September 8, 1943

Boston: Surrender Announced Over City Speakers

Bostonians were told that Italy had surrendered to the United Nations at 12:35 p. m. today over the City's extensive public address system by Superintendent Albert L. O'Banion of the Fire Alarm Control Division. Chimes were sounded to attract the attention of the citizens over the 29 speakers, and this was followed by the playing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" and Mr. O'Banion's announcement, "Italy has surrendered unconditionally to the Allies!"

The Executive Council today confirmed Governor Saltonstall's appointment of Julius E. Warren of Newton as State Commissioner of Education.

Boston is entitled to more, and competitive, air transportation service, William H. Day, transportation department manager of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, today told the Civil Aeronautics Board in New York.

In Europe: Nazis Reorganizing War Production

Germany's bomb-beaten war production is undergoing complete reorganization on orders from Adolf Hitler, the German Radio states. Albert Speer, Minister for Armament and Productions, has been put in charge of all war production under the new set-up, and Dr. Walther Funk, Minister of Economics, has been charged with responsibility for supplies for the civilian population, for currency problems, for foreign trade, and the financing of German economy and that of its "protectorates."

Alfred Duff Cooper, former First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking in London charged that wise Germans realize that this war is lost and now are considering preparations for the next one. He claimed to speak from "knowledge in my possession."

The Vatican Radio broadcast a letter signed by German Roman Catholic leaders who attended the Fulda conference last month sharply criticizing those who "dare to assert that the introduction of Christianity was a misfortune for Germany."

Washington: Hull Turns Down Argentine Aid Bid

Secretary of State Hull brusquely turned down an Argentine bid for Lend-Lease aid, on the ground that Argentina has failed to do its share in protecting the New World from aggression in a note delivered to Foreign Minister Segundo Storni in Buenos Aires.

Sale of milk for home consumption will be given priority over sales to public eating places in shortage areas under a control system being worked out by the War Food Administration.

Aubrey Williams has resigned as head of the National Youth Administration, expressing regret that Congress decided to terminate the NYA.

Lieut. Gen. Hugh Drum was presented the Oak Leaf Cluster to the Distinguished Service Medal by Secretary of War Stimson for his "leadership, judgment, and high professional attainments" as commander of the First Army.

National: Dropping of Aurelio Name Approved

New York City's Board of Elections has allowed dropping of Thomas Aurelio from ballots for Supreme Court Justice and approved the new Republican and Democratic candidates, namely, George Frankenthaler and Matthew Levy.

Chicago's Stevens Hotel has been purchased from the Army by Kirkeby Hotels, Inc., and is expected to re-open to the public in 60 days.

Australia: U. S. Senators Arrive in Townsville

United States Senators touring Allied battle fronts have arrived in Townsville, Australia. The party is headed by Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., Senator from Massachusetts, and includes Senators Albert B. Chandler of Kentucky, Ralph O. Brewster of Maine, Richard B. Russell of Georgia, and James M. Mead of New York.

People: Mrs. Roosevelt Visits Sydney Club

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt visited Americans at military hospitals and called at the Sydney Services Club, patronized by 9,000 American servicemen weekly, during her second day in Australia's largest city.

Premier Hideki Tojo's two daughters are working in a Japanese armament factory where they have been employed for several months under assumed names, the Berlin Radio disclosed in a radiocast picked up by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Americas: Vargas Speaks on Brazil Anniversary

President Vargas of Brazil speaking on the 122nd anniversary of the independence of Brazil, said the supreme objective of his country at this time "is to aid in winning the war and placing Brazil in a position to collaborate with the victorious nations in the re-establishment of peace."

Italy's Fall Hailed in Boston As News Spreads Like Wildfire

In a "victory" atmosphere of torn telephone books and ticker tape floating down from tall buildings, blaring radios and soldiers shaking hands with each other on street corners, Boston welcomed the news today of Italy's capitulation to the United Nations.

From tower-located loud speakers, the electrifying news swept through downtown Boston amidst a torn paper "snow-storm" that seemed to originate largely from the top floor of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, given over to the United States Army. Other buildings followed suit until the district was tinged with the after-glow of what might well have seemed a "victory parade."

The air was vibrant with the stirring strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner," "America," "Yankee Doodle" and the "Shores of Tripoli" punctuated by the declarations of radio broadcasters announcing: "The Government of Italy has surrendered unconditionally to the Allies." On street corners, newsboys bluntly shouted: "Italy quits."

News Spread

Sharply at noon the news of Italy's surrender sent office workers scurrying to the telephone to tell their wives. In lunchrooms, large groups of workers on recess rose to their feet as the national anthems sounded from the rooftops. Governor Saltonstall ordered the ringing of bells throughout the Commonwealth, his order going out over the State via the State police teletype system.

Meanwhile, comments started to

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Warm

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Wednesday at 8:06 p. m. and ends Thursday at 5:48 a. m.
Dimout begins Thursday at 8:04 p. m. and ends Friday at 5:49 a. m.

Associated Press Radiophoto

Victors in the Capitulation of Italy

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, Commander of the British Eighth Army, salutes his men as they file through a street in Reggio Calabria, Italy. This is an official British picture received by the Office of War Information from Algiers. Inset—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander in Chief of Allied Forces in the Mediterranean theater.

The Fall of Italy

Monitor Correspondents Analyze the News

The People

By Saville R. Davis
A Former Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

Unconditional surrender of the Italian Government is the logical end, so far as the Italian people are concerned, of fighting a war which they never wanted, for a Fascist Government which they abhorred.

The agony of the Italian people is not at an end. Presumably the German Army will continue fighting somewhere on the Italian peninsula, at a point yet undetermined. The north of Italy, particularly, may yet be devastated, and the worst may lie ahead for the people in that region.

But the moral crime of Fascism's war today has come to the wreck which the Italians themselves foretold.

This is unconditional surrender of the Italian Government—not of the Italian people. End of the war, no matter how it came, is positive victory for the people. They fought against the war with passive resistance, with deliberate sabotage, and by refusing to yield to propaganda and become militant Fascists.

They demonstrated against the war in such strength when Mussolini fell, both the organized anti-Fascists and the unorganized people, that they helped precipitate the end. Today's surrender is a direct outcome, in one sense, of the common people's campaign against the war, and is their legitimate triumph.

Unconditional surrender also will bring out into the open pro-Allied sentiments of large numbers of the Italian people.

The way will be open to the

Continued on Page 7, Column 4

The Strategy

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Having served the interests of Berlin up to the last moment of any value, Rome today recognized a long-existing fact, surrendering Italian armies and whatever Italian territory its German allies have not chosen to occupy.

The Italian capitulation serves some purpose in clarifying the war in Europe. The Anglo-American advance is moving now against Germans without any of the distractions or uncertainties which persisted so long as Italy remained technically at war. Italian capitulation will undoubtedly carry the defection of other lesser satellites in its wake, whenever they can succeed in tearing themselves away.

But before capitulating, the Badoglio Government in Rome gave Germany the maximum amount of time possible to consolidate a German defense line in northern Italy. Germany has taken the strategic frontier of its own choosing in Northern Italy. The Italian Army acted since Mussolini's downfall only as a screen for this operation. It is reasonably complete now and the screen was falling apart anyway.

So today what we witness primarily is the final removal of a tattered screen which still partly obscured the real position of the real enemy.

Uncertainty Removed

Its removal does not, and could not possibly, give us all of Italy. Germany has taken what it wants of Italy. It was never in the power of Rome to surrender its entire country. It surrenders only what the Germans have chosen to aban-

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At the Front

By R. Mallard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 8 — The final nail in the decision of the Italian armed forces to quit was undoubtedly driven in a large part by the Allied air forces operating in both Southern and Northern Italy.

The damage wrecked by the Allied Strategical and Tactical Air Forces since the crossing of the

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Republicans Agree on Formula For Participation in Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., Sept. 8—The Republican Postwar Advisory Council emerged from its two days of deliberations this morning with a 600-word foreign policy declaration so deftly phrased that the most extreme isolationists and the most advanced internationalists, who participated in its drafting, found themselves comfortably pledged to the same purposes.

In committing the Republican Party to "responsible participation in the peace, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, the chief architect of the resolution, Senator Robert A. Taft, of Ohio, and others of their views were confident that they were undertaking no obligations which could not be adjusted to "unfolding events."

In acceptance of the assurance that the G. O. P. would promote "peace with organized justice," Senator Warren R. Austin of Vermont and Representative Charles A. Eaton of New Jersey, two of the party's leading peace-co-operationists in Congress, were sure that a foundation had been laid for a solid alliance of the United Nations and the creation of a new world court.

Clare Hoffman of Michigan, the most implacable Republican isolationist in the House of Representatives, who attended the meeting as a guest but not as a voting member, greeted the party's foreign policy stand with enthusiasm.

"As an America Firster," he told all and sundry in the lobby of the Grand Hotel which the delegates — Congressmen, Governors, National Committeemen—deserted early today for their homeward journeys—"I am thoroughly satisfied with it. It protects American sovereignty and it requires that

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Roosevelt-Churchill Mapped Surrender

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—The great news for which Winston Churchill has been waiting in Washington came today—Italy surrendered.

From authoritative sources it is known that Messrs. Churchill and Roosevelt are also hourly expecting developments in regard to closer relations with Russia.

Messrs. Churchill and Roosevelt were familiar with and directed all developments regarding Italy's surrender to General Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The leaders of the two democracies had dinner together last night, according to Stephen T. Early, the President's Secretary, and were closeted from dinner on.

They met again this morning, and Mr. Roosevelt had eliminated all but one minor appointment on his schedule.

The sense of great impending developments had hung over the capital for days, as Mr. Churchill prolonged his stay here.

Italy's surrender, spectacular though it is, does not close the door to other momentous matters which the two leaders are considering.

What to Do Now

There are four major subjects:

1. Winding up Italy's affairs, now that it has surrendered.
2. Working out closer relations with Russia, regarding which major developments are occurring.
3. Preparing new battle thrusts.
4. Considering postwar relations, particularly those between Britain and the United States.

For obvious reasons, it is concerning the last that most of the information has been divulged. Mr. Churchill has spoken openly on the subject in his Harvard address. In addition to this, with the obvious desire of both sides, authoritative supplementary information has been made available.

As to war plans, nothing will of course be given out here. And the first information will come when the thrust occurs.

To a lesser degree, developments on Italy's surrender are apparently so imminent that the public is getting information.

In a third field, closer relations with Russia, a little information is trickling out. The state of the hourly developments can be appreciated however from the Roosevelt press conference indication yesterday that progress in the current negotiations with Russia may be expected within the next 24 to 48 hours.

From a non-American, authoritative, source it has been learned that a Soviet-U. S.,-British parley "on the Foreign Ministers' level" has actually been agreed upon and is being carried out. Apparently it is in connection with this conference that Mr. Roosevelt expects news shortly.

Simultaneously, in connection with the problem of closer contact with Russia, has come a further bit of information. A Mediterranean commission is being considered, including Russia as well as the United States and Britain.

Outlet for Russia

The particular significance of this has not been emphasized by Anglo-American sources. But its creation would mark diplomatic recognition of Russian interest in the Mediterranean, a status which Britain has been loath to recog-

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'Military Instrument' Only, London States

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 8

Downing Street, official residence of Prime Minister Churchill, said the unconditional surrender by the Italian Government was "strictly a military instrument." It does not include the political, financial and economic terms which will be imposed later.

Furthermore, it is evident that the present position does not permit public announcement of the contents of a military document signed in these circumstances.

nize in the past. It would release Russia from the Black Sea.

Oddly enough, at his press conference yesterday, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said he was in the dark on the subject. But Mr. Roosevelt at his press conference a few hours later confirmed the report.

That leaves the big question of postwar Anglo-American relations.

The same authoritative, non-American, source from which other information has been gathered discussed the subject in the course of the conferences here.

Now the American equivalent of such interpretation has been made available to correspondents.

Both dealt with the subject of the Churchill proposal for continued Anglo-American collaboration after the war.

The Churchill proposal, according to this second authoritative source, is less startling than it momentarily appears on the surface.

Only the innocent any longer believe, this authority holds, that when the final shot is fired there will be an immediate conference and peace treaty.

Instead of that, it now appears likely that a transition interval will occur. The world will be shell shocked, and will have to recover before signing treaties.

It would be for the good of mankind to let the world stop and catch its breath.

During the transition, breathing spell—cooling off period—however it is called—there will be the business of maintaining peace.

Both Messrs. Roosevelt and Churchill are vigorously certain that this must and will be done by the victors.

Whose job is it? The combined chiefs of staffs, working, meeting, conferring with just that elaborate intermingling which they now employ.

The result is likely to be something that works, whatever it is called.

The result is likely to be something that other Allied nations will want to join.

The result is something likely to

Continued on Page 7, Column 3

Eisenhower gives armistice to Bagdolio Government as armed forces yield to invaders; United States, Great Britain and Russia approve terms — Axis looks for new landings — Russians take Stalino.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

Italy's armies have surrendered unconditionally.

General Eisenhower, Allied commander in chief, radiocast at 12:30 p. m., eastern war time, that a military armistice became effective "this instant."

Hostilities ceased today, although the truce was actually reached Sept. 3 at Allied advanced headquarters in Sicily. It was then agreed that the armistice should come into effect at a time most favorable to the Allies. "That moment has arrived," said the official Allied statement.

Terms of the armistice were approved by the Governments of the United States, Britain and Soviet Russia.

Thus, the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis that plunged the world into the greatest catastrophe of history has been split by the elimination of the second member and the whole German position in the South has been thrown open.

Hitler has lost the help of 27 Italian divisions in the Balkans, putting his 15 divisions there in peril. The situation of about 15 German divisions in Italy now becomes uncertain.

The truce obliges Italy to "comply with the political, economic and financial conditions" which the Allies will impose later.

General Eisenhower promised that "all Italians who assist in the fight against the Germans will have the support of the United Nations."

Marshal Badoglio, in a proclamation, disclosed that the Italian Government asked for a truce "some weeks ago" and a meeting thereupon took place in neutral territory.

The Italian Prime Minister ordered Italian troops to drop the fight against the Allied forces, but to "oppose attacks from any other quarter."

The recapture of Stalino, which the Germans had held since October, 1941, restores little of the former great industrial center to the Russians—for the city is largely in ruins—but it signalizes the return to the Russians of two thirds of the Ukraine's valuable grain lands. From the strategic standpoint it cuts the Stalino-Mariupol railroad feeding the south end of the German line, which rests on Budennovka, 30 miles east of Mariupol. The Russians are also across the trunk railroad running west to Dnepropetrovsk on the Dnieper some 140 miles away.

Between the present battle line and the Dnieper is little territory of a defensive nature. If the Russians can keep up their present pressure, a considerable German withdrawal from the coasts of the Sea of Azov may be expected, forced on by successive blows north of Konotop, west of Kharkov and north of Stalino.

In New Guinea, General MacArthur's men were losing no time in following up the week-end moves which landed some battalions of paratroops on the Markham River west of Lae and other sea-borne troops on the Huon Gulf 10 miles east of that base. Once the paratroops had located their field artillery, which had been dropped in sections by parachute in the tall grass of Nadzab airport, they formed up and pushed along the Gulf toward the base. Already the two airfields at Lae and Salamaua's one air base have been rendered useless for the Japanese by Allied airmen.

Meanwhile, the Allies celebrated the anniversary of the Battle of Britain, when the people of Britain stood up under 85 consecutive nights of bombing, by continued raids on France and Belgium. It was the seventh day of nonstop daylight bombing of the continent. The main targets were Amiens and Abbeville in France and the Brussels airfield in Belgium.

Surrender Proclamations By U. S.-Italian Chiefs

Eisenhower:

From the Associated Press

Text of General Eisenhower's statement on the unconditional surrender of Italian armed forces:

"This is General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander in Chief of the Allied Forces. The Italian Government has surrendered its armed forces unconditionally. As Allied Commander in Chief, I have granted a military armistice, the terms of which have been approved by the Governments of the United Kingdom, the United States, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Thus, I am acting in the interests of the United Nations.

"The Italian Government has bound itself to abide by these terms without reservation. The armistice was signed by my representative and the representative of Marshal Badoglio, and it becomes effective this instant.

"Hostilities between the armed forces of the United Nations and those of Italy terminate at once. All Italians who now act to help eject the German aggressors from Italian soil will have the assistance and support of the United Nations."

Badoglio:

From the Associated Press

Text of Marshal Pietro Badoglio's proclamation on the unconditional surrender of the Italian armed forces:

"The Italian Government, recognizing the impossibility of continuing the unequal struggle against the overwhelming power of the enemy, with the object of avoiding further and more grievous harm to the nation, requested an armistice from General Eisenhower, Commander in Chief of the Anglo-American Allied forces.

"This request has been granted.

"The Italian forces will, therefore, cease all acts of hostility against the Anglo-American forces wherever they may be met. They will, however, oppose attacks from any other quarter."

Surrender:

Italy Gives Up Unconditionally

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower today announced unconditional surrender of Italy in the greatest victory for Allied arms in four years of war.

Simultaneously, the Italian Government ordered its troops to drop the fight against Allied forces, but

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Willkie Passes Through Boston

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Arriving at Boston this morning on a day coach en route from Maine to Rhode Island for a conference with Republican Party leaders later today, Wendell L. Willkie said he believes the report on foreign policy adopted by the Republican Postwar Advisory Council at Mackinac Island, Mich., is a step in the right direction.

Reluctant to comment on the Mackinac meeting when questioned by reporters as he left the train, the titular head of the Republican Party borrowed pencil and notepaper and wrote the following statement:

"I have not seen the resolution in its entirety. The portions I read of it in the morning papers on the way to Boston indicate that it is at least in the right direction."

Laughing and joking with newsmen and photographers who swarmed about him as he stepped onto the platform at the North Station, Mr. Willkie was forced to hold an impromptu reception as passengers leaving the train recognized the broad-shouldered, good-natured man with the mop of black hair.

"I am glad to see you, Mr. Willkie," said one little gray-haired woman who timidly pushed her way through the group to shake his hand. "I still have your picture on the mantel."

A photographer shouted for people to move back so he could get a picture. A click followed but no flash of the bulb.

"New Deal bulbs, no doubt," someone quipped.

Mr. Willkie grinned broadly. "Nothing but noise," he countered.

The former G. O. P. presidential candidate was concluding a New England trip during which he has conferred with prominent party leaders in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. He spent several days at the summer home of Sinclair Weeks, Treasurer of the Republican National Committee, at Lancaster, N. H.

Mr. Willkie said he found in the states he visited that Republicans were in substantial accord with him on most policies.

He declined to comment on Russia, or on the New England fuel situation. On the latter question, he said he had had no discussions during his visit here.

Mr. Willkie continued his trip to Rhode Island by automobile, accompanied by George D. Greenhalgh, Chairman of the Rhode Island State Republican Committee, Francis Taylor, Secretary of the Rhode Island Committee and Thomas J. Paolino, a member of the Committee. He was scheduled to confer with members of the National Committee from Rhode Island, Republican members of the Rhode Island General Assembly, and Republican mayors, at a meeting to be held at Mr. Taylor's summer home at Seekonk, Mass.

Mr. Willkie was to leave Providence for New York late tonight.

The 100% Naphthalated Wool Worsted
Worsted-tex
Suits for Men
Advertised on Page 7 of Today's Issue of The Christian Science Monitor
Are On Sale at
LEO HIRSH INC.
250 Huntington Ave., Boston
Opp. Symphony Hall

Italy's Fall Hailed In Boston as News Spreads Over City

Continued from Page 1

flow into newspaper offices from Government, Army and civic authorities warning against over optimism and declaring that there is no reason to think that the war is over or that there is not "a long road ahead of blood, sweat and tears."

From Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney in Boston, came the statement: "Of course, it is most welcome news and I am sure the American public will take it with their feet on the ground and not think that the war is over."

Brig. Gen. Amos W. W. Woodcock of Maryland, in Boston for a visit, commented: "This is the most uplifting news I have heard since Pearl Harbor."

Bond Incentive

A high official of the Massachusetts War Finance Committee stated that "The good military news ought to be used as an incentive to purchase, in greater amounts, of War Bonds in the Third War Loan. The fact of the unconditional surrender of Italy does not alleviate the necessity for more and more equipment and expanded military activity of all kinds."

From Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., of the Federal District Court came the comment "Great news! Great news!"

The Boston public celebration was ordered, curiously enough, by both the Acting Mayor, Thomas J. Hannon, Jr., President of the City Council, and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, who telephoned the City Hall from Wianno, on Cape Cod, where he has been vacationing with his family.

Acting Mayor Hannon also ordered Fire Chief Samuel J. Pope to sound the bells in every firehouse, and proclaim "this a day of public jubilation in Boston," noting that the unconditional surrender of the Italian Armies would probably save tens of thousands of American lives.

STORE HOURS
Monday through Friday
9:45 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Closed All Day Saturday
London Harness Company
SIXTY FRANKLIN STREET
BOSTON

P-47 Plane Enters Temporary 'Hangar'

Egan

Filene's to Display Fighter Craft

In the late hours of Labor Day, Air Forces engineering crews moved a Republic P-47 "Thunderbolt" fighter plane into Filene's store, where it is to be on display with other aviation equipment for a period of three weeks, in conjunction with the Third War Loan.

Boston to See Exhibit Of Air Force Equipment

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Approximately $2,000,000 in Army Air Force equipment designed not only to show War Bond purchasers how their money is being spent for this portion of the war effort but also to emphasize the Air Force's conception in battle that "no man is expendable," is to be displayed in Filene's store beginning tomorrow for a period of three weeks in conjunction with the Third War Loan Drive.

Feature of the Air Force display, which will be located on the ground floor of Filene's, will be a Republic P147 "Thunderbolt" fighter plane. This high-altitude fighter, of a type which has been dived at a speed of over 750 miles an hour—fairly close to the speed of sound—was flown in from a nearby fighter field, partially disassembled, and towed through the streets of Boston to its designated spot in the store display.

In a second practical demonstration of its public spirit and patriotism, the Filene management also underwrote the expense of shipping the remainder of this large display of Air Force equipment from the Matériel Command headquarters at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio. The store previously sponsored the "Four Freedoms War Bond Show."

Heralded by the Air Force itself as the largest display of military aviation equipment ever assembled in the East, the exhibition has attracted the attention of New England Air Force officers as it is expected to appeal to Boston aviation enthusiasts.

The following equipment is to be displayed at Filene's:

Two aerial cameras used in Photographic reconnaissance. Photography not only assists in the planning of bombing missions but also checks the results of bombing raids. One camera is unmounted and is operated by hand. The other K-17, is much larger, has a six-inch lens, and will photograph an area of 12 square miles.

Parachutes — one conventional seat pack. One cargo chute used for dropping supplies, food, and ammunition, to isolated troops. Latter chute is 36 feet in diameter, brightly colored to identify type of supply and so it can be easily found. An aerial delivery container also shown.

Armament — 37mm. cannon, 20mm. cannon, and 50 and 30 caliber machine guns. At least two of each are shown and one is a "cut away" model to show its workings for gunnery and armament schools. Links and clips of ammunition also shown.

Bombs—several types and size to be exhibited, including 4,000-pound "block buster," down to 20-pound fragmentation types. Also 250-pound demolition bombs.

Jettison gas tank used in long-distance missions and method of carrying it. Airbrush drawings of future air designs with which Wright Field has experimented.

Turrets — 46-inch ball turret used in the belly of a Boeing Flying Fortress B17 bombing plane. Contains two 50-caliber machine guns and is electrically operated. Protects area of complete lower hemisphere of planes.

Crocker-Wheeler upper turret—similar to most top turrets on bombers. Medium and large guns are mounted.

All types of flying gear developed for protection and efficiency of American military pilots; Curtiss three-bladed propeller assembly; B-17 Flying Fortress instrument panel, showing bevy of dials used by pilot and co-pilot; five-man and one-man life rafts used in emergency landings at sea, including ration and implement kits; equipment, showing severe testing given by Wright Field laboratories.

Another feature of the display will be an exhibition of equipment from captured Axis planes, including radio apparatus from a German Junkers, a Zeiss bomb sight, and an airscoop filter and landing gear from an ME-109 fighter, airplane panel of Japanese Zero fighter plane, landing gear of a Jap Zero, an Italian machine gun taken from a Breda bomber, and an armored seat from an Italian fighter plane.

Wright Field, from whence all the American equipment displayed in Filene's originated, has often been called the "Buck Rogers" department of the Air Force.

Frederick W. Eaton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, Mass., Sept. 8—Frederick William Eaton, who passed on here yesterday, had practiced law in Boston for 33 years, except during the period he served in the Army during the first World War.

Born in Concord, he prepared for Harvard at Concord High School. He received his A. B. degree in 1900, and also attended the Harvard Law School. Besides teaching at Milton Academy for a year, he was one of the secretaries of the late Senator Hoar.

Purple Martin Noisy

The purple martin is the noisest of the nine species of American swallow.

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'Thank God,' Says Gov. Saltonstall

"Thank God!" exclaimed Governor Saltonstall as he received news that the Italian army had surrendered unconditionally.

"It is the first step to ultimate victory," the Governor commented, and added, "On the home front we must strive harder than ever until all our enemies have met the same fate, and only in this way do we keep faith with our boys who are winning our battles."

Haverhill To Have New Draft Board

Selection of a new draft board for Haverhill was "in normal process" today, according to State Headquarters of Selective Service here, following removal yesterday of the five members of Board 76 on grounds of nonco-operation with national policy.

The members on Aug. 13 had notified Col. Ralph M. Smith, State Director, that they would not draft fathers while single men and childless husbands were exempt for occupational deferment.

Colonel Smith had relayed to that board the national decision made in Washington to begin drafting fathers who were in non-essential jobs after Oct. 1.

When the board refused to comply, Colonel Smith recommended their dismissal, which was ordered yesterday by Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, National Director.

Pending appointment of a new board, business of Board No. 76 is to be handled by Board No. 75, also in Haverhill, it was disclosed.

"Normal process" of obtaining five new members, officials explained, calls for the State's Governor to nominate candidates, who will be selected under Presidential authority. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall was understood to be drawing up his list with the aid of leading citizens of Haverhill.

Ousted members of the board are: Eugene Goyette, veteran of World War I; Armand Salvani, who was a member of the "Lost Battalion" in the first war; William H. Heath, William J. McDonald, and Albert E. Dugdale.

They issued a statement saying that General Hershey's action was in effect "a gag intolerable to any true American."

They averred that Colonel Smith had informed the panel that no action would have been taken had it conveyed its policy to him in private.

Colonel Smith today said he had no statement to make on this point "at this time."

"General Hershey made the same point clear," the statement of the ousted members continued, "in his letter to members when he said that after they are out of office 'they may then speak as freely as they please and properly engage in public debate or criticism.'

"There is nothing in the oath of office the members took, nothing in American tradition or law that forbade them from speaking out when they beheld an injustice," the statement added. "Instead, there is everything in American tradition and law, of which their oath was one manifestation, demanding that they speak out against injustice."

There was "no word we have said that we would unsay, and no act that we have done that we would undo," the statement added.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Warm

Boston and Vicinity—Continued warm today, but with decreasing humidity. Cooler and less humid tonight, with gentle to moderate winds.

Massachusetts—Continued warm, but less humid, today, with showers on Cape Cod.

New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Southwestern Maine—Continued warm, but less humid, today. Cooler and less humid tonight.

Vermont—Slightly cooler and less humid today. Cooler and less humid tonight.

Eastport to Block Island—No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 6:39 p. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Thursday, 7:09 a. m.; height 8.8 feet.

Boston Italians Happy And Cautious at Defeat

Word of the Italian Government's unconditional surrender was greeted by an outburst of reactions ranging from spontaneous jubilation to words of caution by Italians, Italo-Americans and authorities on Italy in this area.

Prof. Gaetano Salvemini, Harvard historian and leading anti-Fascist, made the following statement:

"The unconditonal surrender has been announced when German soldiers were no longer in Southern and Central Italy. That means that the unconditional surrender had been agreed upon at least three weeks ago.

"Now that Central and Southern Italy have been evacuated by the Germans, the King and Badoglio have come to the Allied side. If the King and Badoglio had been men of honor they would have resigned rather than betray their treaty with Hitler. Now they are accepted in the Anglo-Saxon fold. But when the war is over, then Anglo-Saxon cant will remember that Italy betrayed Germany, and the Italian people will be held responsible for that betrayal.

Calling to Account Near

"Anyhow, it is a good thing that the betrayal has taken place under the responsibility of the King and Badoglio. The Italian people tomorrow will call to account all those who have been responsible for the disaster and for this last shameful act of treachery.

"Italy should have broken away from Germany but in a dignified way, as the result of the will of the Italian people who had no responsibility for the treaty of 1939 and not by the lawfully elected representatives of the Italian people.

The following statement was made by Prof. George La Piana, prominent anti-Fascist, historian, Professor of Church History at Harvard University and co-author with Professor Salvemini of "What to Do With Italy," published this week:

"As far as we can judge from General Eisenhower's communication, and from Badoglio's proclamation to the Italians, the unconditional surrender implies that the Italian Army will be called upon to expel the Germans from Italian soil together with the Allies. This would not mean that tIaly is out of the war but that she has changed sides, and at last the northern part of Italy will be still the battlefield against the Nazis. As for the political implications of the surrender made by Badoglio, it is too early to make any forecast. Will Badoglio and the Monarchy come out as the saviours of Italy and succeed with the help of the State Department in remaining in control of postwar Italy? The consent and co-operation of the Russian Government in granting the Armistice may be significant, and may have some influence on the attitude of the Italian people.

Salerno for Secret Ballot

Secret balloting in which Italians may vote on whether a republic should be set up to replace the monarchy and Fascism were called for by Joseph A. Salerno, State President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, who is a national vice-president of the Friends of Free Italy.

The Sicilian-born Mr. Salerno, who is to speak tomorrow at a rally in New York's Madison Square Garden in behalf of the movement sponsored by the American Labor Committee, issued his statement today at news of the surrender of the Italian Army.

"We friends of Free Italy," he said, "are glad that Italy is out of the war. It has prevented further unnecessary bloodshed.

"Unconditional surrender must not mean the breaking up of Italy into small colonies as the golden carpet of imperialism. Destruction of Fascism must not mean the destruction of Italy and national integrity. Italy must remain a united nation. Italy must be given an equal place among the free democratic nations of the world at the end of the war," he said.

"There must be peace without pieces. A dismembered Italy and a dismembered Germany would be the foundation of a World War III. There must not be another Versailles Treaty. There must not be a World War III.

Would Arrest All Fascists

"We cannot liquidate Fascism without liquidating the Fascists. The 20,000 Fascist jobholders that are now in control of the government of Italy must be placed under arrest and sent to a concentration camp. Secret ballot election ought to be called by command of the United Nations in order that the people of Italy may without fear or favor choose their own representatives and establish a free Italian republic if they so choose."

Unconditional surrender of Italy's armed forces to the Allies was received calmly today by Boston's Italian colony.

While the news of the Allied victory boomed over Boston's loud speaker system, men and women gathered on street corners discussing the turn of events quietly and without much display of emotion.

The Italian people were torn between the joy of the victory in which some of their own sons have had a part as members of the Army and Navy and grief or sorrow at the humiliation which has come to their mother country.

Italians Happy at News

Mrs. Rosario Gori, whose husband was formerly consul agent in Springfield, Mass., and was forced to return to Italy at the start of the war, expressed the sentiments which seem to reflect the feeling of the entire Italian populace.

"Naturally," she said, "we are extremely happy at the news which came this morning. Most of us, however, have a deep sense of hurt for the terrible destruction which Italy has experienced. Those of my people who are natives of Italy feel keenly the humiliation which has come to Italy. We are all glad that the fighting in Italy is over. I hope it will not be long before my husband will be able to reunite with me and our children."

A waitress in an Italian restaurant on Hanover Street greeted the news: "Thank God. Now my people can eat once again."

A spokesman at La Notizia said that the Italians in Italy will especially welcome the Americans and a temporary American military government. "For the most part," he said, "they admire America and have hoped from the beginning that the American soldiers would come through Italy."

Coal Dealers Issue Warning

New Englanders today, looking anxiously forward to the days not far hence when the frost will be on the pumpkin, are determined that there shall be no repetition of last winter's chilly homes. Thousands, through patriotism and necessity, converted from oil to coal last year when the shortage of liquid fuel became acute.

Now, with an equally acute solid-fuel situation, householders look with hope to some word of warmth and comfort from their new District Solid Fuels Administrator, Walter Henderson.

But, Washington, so far, has put the clamps on any information from him. His job, he says, is to bring about an even distribution of whatever coal is available to all dealers in New England, but he can't say anything further than that.

"We will distribute as much coal as we can get our hands on," he declares.

However, as yet, there is no definite indication as to what that will amount to.

Yesterday, at a meeting of 500 representatives of Greater Boston coal dalers, William M. Little, Fuel Rationing Officer of the Boston Office of Price Administration, warned that there might be a hard coal shortage of about 25 per cent in Massachusetts. And he added that emergency relief supplies might be needed before the winter was over.

Mr. Little declared that although dealers had been promised 90 per cent of what they received last year, they would be fortunate if they obtained 75 per cent.

John M. Deely, OPA Rationing Officer, told the dealers that the success of the coal rationing program rests wholly with them. Since September 1, dealers have been ordered to limit deliveries to 50 per cent of the coal used last year until all householders have a bin half full with which to begin the winter.

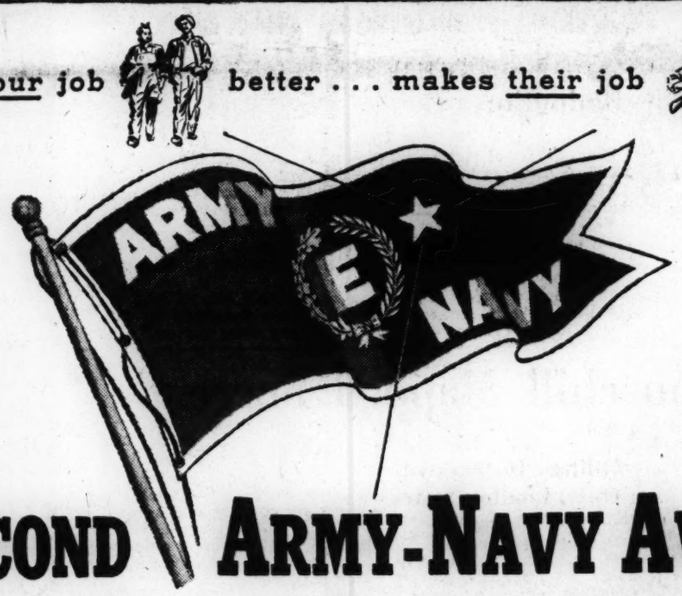
Tank Filling Urged

New England consumers of fuel oil were urged today to place their orders immediately so that dealers—handicapped by manpower and equipment shortages—can make deliveries at their early convenience

By doing this, a last-minute rush, when cold weather actually arrives, can be avoided.

In general, it is stated, most New England fuel oil consumers have received their ration coupons from their local boards, and, since there is a plentiful supply of fuel oil available at this time, they are urged to fill their tanks at once.

"Doing our job better . . . makes their job easier"



SECOND ARMY-NAVY AWARD
pays tribute to Converse Employees and Converse Men in Service

THE SECOND Army-Navy Award to Converse workers for "meritorious services on the production front," signifies much more than a well-earned citation to Converse men and women.

To these loyal workers, the Service Star which now adorns the Converse Army-Navy "E" Pennant provides a shining symbol of their affection for the Converse men who have donned Uncle Sam's uniform. The Star reflects the determination of every Converse employee to match on the production line the spirit and courage and sacrifice of the men on the firing line.

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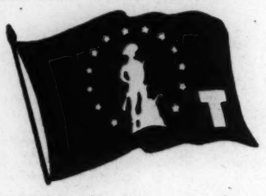

Converse workers send their dollars to war, too. 100% strong, they are investing 10% or more of their weekly earnings in War Bonds. "All out for Victory" is a working phrase at Converse!

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Hull's 'No' to Argentina Lists Aid to Axis Powers

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—The time has passed for gestures of friendship toward Argentina, only one of the American republics which has not broken relations with the Axis, Secretary of State Cordell Hull has sternly informed that nation's new government.

The Secretary, with the advice of President Roosevelt, flatly turned down an Argentine request for lend-lease airplanes, spare parts, armaments and machinery, made through Vice-Admiral Segundo Storni, Foreign Minister.

"Since Argentina, both by its words and its actions, has indicated celarly that the Argentine armed forces will not under present conditions be used in a manner designed to forward the cause of the security of the New World, and thereby, the vital war interests of the United States, it would be impossible for the President of the United States to enter into an agreement to furnish arms and munitions to Argentina under the Lend-Lease Act," Mr. Hull wrote in reply.

A "neutral" request for Lend-Lease arms is also reported to have been made by Generalissimo Francisco Franco of Spain, but if there has been a reply to him, it has not been published.

"Volunteers" From Spain

The Office of War Information reported a German broadcast this week in which it was said that 1,000 Spanish "volunteers" were on their way to join the German armies on the Eastern Front. The "volunteers," the broadcast said, included "numerous soldiers who have been fighting in the East repeatedly and have particularly distinguished themselves at Leningrad and Volkhov."

The Argentine entreaties to the United States might almost be described as groveling, but Secretary Hull was stern, and a little sarcastic, in his reply. Admiral Storni denied that Argentina's new regime looks upon the Axis with great sympathy, but hinted it might be unchivalrous to join the United Nations "when defeat is inexorably drawing closer to the countries of the Axis."

Secretary Hull detailed Pan American commitments which Argentina has failed to live up to.

Financial transactions of direct benefit to the enemies of the United Nations have been authorized by agencies of the Argentine Government, Secretary Hull said, in direct violation of resolution V, adopted by the consultative meeting of Foreign Ministers at Rio de Janeiro.

Axis Agents Busy

Axis agents have operated in Argentina in violation of resolution XVII adopted at Rio, Mr. Hull added. "It is notorious," he said, "that Axis agents in Argentina have been and are engaging in systematic espionage which has cost the United Nations ships and lives. Vicious propaganda aimed at the United Nations appears in publications which are supported by subsidies from Axis sources. These publications have benefited by a Government decree which enables them to receive supplies of newsprint at favorable prices through the intervention of the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture."

In maintaining radiotelephone and radio telegraph communications with Japan, Germany, and Italy, Argentina is violating another section of the Rio agreement, Mr. Hull charged.

A note of sarcasm was injected into Mr. Hull's reply when he reminded the Foreign Minister that his request for armaments to maintain military and naval equilibrium between American republics "are surely inconsistent with the inter-American doctrine of the peaceful settlement of international disputes to which so many practical contributions have been made by Argentine statesmen."

Mr. Hull closed his letter, dated Aug. 30, 1943, with a reminder to Argentina that its failure to participate in hemispheric defense may mean that it will be left out of postwar plans.

People on Side of Allies

The Argentine spokesman laid much stress on exports Argentina is furnishing the United Nations. He pointed out the lack of materials is causing petroleum production to decrease and forcing the burning of valuable grain stocks. Secretary Hull replied that other American republics have been making far greater sacrifices for the defense of the Hemisphere.

"While the Argentine people were enjoying gasoline supplies equivalent to about 70 per cent of their normal civilian requirements, the peoples of Uruguay, Brazil, Paraguay, Chile, and, in general, other republics were receiving only about 40 per cent of their normal civilian requirements," Mr. Hull said.

"Argentine assistance," Mr. Hull added, "would have been of great value during this very difficult period."

Mr. Hull further pointed out that fair treatment has been given essential civilian requirements of the Argentine, particularly those related to public health and maintenance of essential services.

Admiral Storni attributed Argentine's continued failure to join the United Nations to an "atmosphere of peace, work and comparative abundance" and to a fear of Communism. Yet, he insisted, "Argentine sentiment, eminently American, firmly opposed to totalitarian regimes, is on the side of the United Nations in its material and spiritual action."

Secretary Hull confessed that the United States had hoped from statements of Argentine's new President, Gen. Pedro Ramirez, and the Foreign Minister at the outset of the new regime that Argentina would take effective action to adhere to its inter-American commitments.

Norman Armour, American Ambassador to Argentina, who brought Admiral Storni's request to this country, is still here for conferences. The State Department gave no indication as to when or whether he would return to Argentina.

Incident in Pacific Tour

Associated Press

Mrs. Roosevelt Visits Samoa

The wife of the President pauses during her South Pacific trip to review the Samoan Marines, native troops organized as a part of the United States Marine Corps. Maj. Gen. C. F. B. Price, U. S. M. C., commanding general of the area, and Capt. John R. Napton, Jr., U. S. M. C. R. (left), accompany Mrs. Roosevelt.

China Gets Two Liberty Ships in U. S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—The United States yesterday executed agreements which will place China in the trans-ocean shipping trade for the first time in history.

The War Shipping Administration announced it had assigned two Liberty Ships to the Chinese Government, to be manned by Chinese seamen and operated under the Chinese flag for the duration. Due to the present lack of Chinese merchant officers, American officers will be carried until Chinese replacements can be trained.

"Bareboat" charters of the vessels were executed by Dr. T. V. Soong, Chinese Foreign Minister, and Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator.

The ships will be named the Chung Shan and the Chung Cheng, honoring the formal names of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. They will be operated by China Defense Supplies, Inc., and will be used to carry supplies for the war against Japan, and particularly supplies for China.

Burning of Houston Hotel Results in 50 Fatalities

HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 8 (AP)—The three-story Gulf Hotel in downtown Houston burned yesterday with 50 fatalities listed among the 133 hotel guests.

City and State officials and the National Board of Underwriters began an investigation of the cause of the fire, and said it evidently started in a linen closet and baggage storeroom.

'A' Cars 650 Gallons In '40 Shrinks to 78

By the Associated Press

Pittsburgh, Sept. 8

Remember the "good ole days"?

Per K. Frolich, President of the American Chemical Society, said today that in 1940 this country's 25,000,000 passenger cars used an average of 650 gallons of gasoline.

The annual maximum consumption of "A" card holders at present allotments is—78 gallons.

Selfridge Field Trial Continues

SELFRIDGE FIELD, Mich., Sept. 8 (AP)—A general court martial, having denied a defense motion for dismissal of assault and drunkenness charges against Col. William T. Colman, former Commandant of the Army Base here, proceeded today to call additional witnesses in the trial of the officer on 29 counts charging violations of the Articles of War.

The court martial yesterday denied the defense motion, based on an insanity plea, and ruled that Colman was "sane and responsible" for his actions at the time of the shooting last May of Private William R. McRae, Negro chauffeur at the Base.

Colman, who was relieved of his command, is charged with the shooting and also with fraudulently obtaining transfer of enlisted personnel to Selfridge Field, misappropriation of Government property and accepting gifts from civilian contractors.

Private McRae and two other privates testified that Colonel Colman was "unsteady and under the influence of liquor" the night of the shooting.

Two Boards Start Rail Wreck Probe

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8 (AP)—A joint hearing to determine the exact cause of the wreck of the Pennsylvania Railroad's Congressional Limited, laid by the railroad to a journal box that "ran hot" and caused a wheel on the seventh car to separate from its axle, was called by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Pennsylvania Public Service Commission.

A railroad spokesman said the axle, which catapulted the coach into a steel signal tower when it dropped, had been found to be "scored as if overheated," apparently the result of faulty lubrication.

John F. Sears, district FBI agent in charge, disclosed last night that he had taken possession of the equipment for examination and tests. The Washington FBI Office said earlier there was no indication of sabotage. Fatalities from the wreck reached 78 today and 123 were listed as injured in today's latest figures.

Col. Howard Donnelly Commands Ft. Myer, Va.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—Col. Howard Donnelly, formerly in command of the Reserve Officers Training Corps at the University of Kentucky, Lexington, has assumed charge of the nearby Fort Myer, Va., post.

He succeeds Col. Max W. Sullivan, who was assigned to command Fort Lewis, Washington.

U. S. Puts Schooling Ahead of Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—Children under 14 should not be employed, despite the nation's critical manpower shortage, and youths under 18 should not work more than four hours a day when school is in session.

This Government policy putting school ahead of jobs was laid down for guidance of parents and employers in a joint statement issued today by Paul V. McNutt, head of the War Manpower Commission, Katharine F. Lenroot, head of the United States Children's Bureau, and Dr. John W. Studebaker, United States Commission of Education.

Disagreement between the three agencies on what emphasis to give work and schooling held the statement up beyond the opening date of school in many sections of the country.

"The first obligation of school youth," the statement as finally written said, "is to take advantage of their educational opportunities in order that they may be better prepared for citizenship and for service to the nation.

"Likewise, school authorities, employers, parents and other interested groups should recognize their obligations to safeguard the welfare and physical and intellectual development of youth."

It is recommended that in tight labor areas, War Manpower officials and local school authorities work together to establish part-time work and school programs that would help meet the nation's manpower needs and not interfere with the student's educational progress.

Standards for working youth set forth in the declaration are:

No employment of children under 14.

Children 14 and 15 years old should not work more than three hours on school days, or more than 18 hours a week while school is in session or more than 40 hours a week while school is recessed.

Children 16 and 17 should not work more than four hours on school days or eight hours on days when school is not in session. Their work should not total more than 28 hours when school is in session or more than 48 hours when school is recessed.

Students under 16 should not disrupt their regular school schedules nor be employed in manufacturing.

Employment and age certificates, consent of parents and evidence of physical fitness should be required for all youths under 18.

All students should have one day in seven free.

Combined hours of school and work should not exceed nine a day.

Evening employment should not exceed beyond 10 p. m.

The agencies specified that "student workers should be compensated at the same wage rates paid adult workers for similar job performance," and advised against employing school youth under any conditions when other sources of labor are available.

Labor to Keep Eye On Peace Terms

TORONTO, Sept. 8 (AP)—Organized labor is determined that the peace treaty following this war will not be "written or dictated by international diplomats," said a message from William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, read to a Labor Day gathering attended by 3,500 members of international unions.

"We shall insist that the peace conferences shall not be transformed into a sordid territorial grab-bag," said the message, read by Aaron Velleman, A. F. of L. organizer. "The American Federation of Labor shall be fully represented at the peace conferences."

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"I'M GLAD I LEARNED TO DRIVE AT 25!"

Back in January, 1942, LEE advertising urged: "Learn to drive at 25 miles per hour! . . . If you are a 65 mile per hour driver and have 10,000 miles left in your tires, you can stretch that mileage to 40,000 by slowing down to 25 miles per hour. SLOW DOWN AND SAVE RUBBER."

That was LEE's advice when the war started. Today . . . that advice is backed up by the results of a 2,000,000 mile test made by the Engineering Experiment Station of Iowa State College and the Public Roads Administration. This test proves:

1. The rate of tire wear on concrete pavements at a nominal speed of 65 m.p.h. is four times that at a nominal speed of 25 m.p.h.

2. Wheels out of line create a continuous braking effect which in extreme cases will cause tires to wear at *ten times* the normal rate.

3. The switching of all tires, including that on the spare wheel, every 2,000 miles, is recommended as a means of equalizing tire wear.

4. Tests of tires with recapped treads made of 95 per cent reclaimed rubber, indicate a life after recapping of 14,000 miles if speed is restricted to 35 m.p.h.

5. Strict compliance with the tire conservation program is necessary to keep the wheels of essential traffic rolling. The major items in this program include a national speed limit of 35 m.p.h., recapping of tires at the proper time, mileage rationing for essential travel, and periodic inspection of tires. Other measures recommended are: Start and stop slowly, reduce speed on sharp curves and steep hills, check tire inflation each week, and keep loads within the rated capacities of the tires.

LEE DeLuxe Tires and LEE advice have both been proved good. The vacation season is over for most people. Driving from now on will tend to fall more and more into the essential classification. See the LEE dealer! Get his advice and assistance in making the tires you now have last as long as possible!

When buying new tires your first choice, of course, will be LEE DeLuxe!

LEE tires are sold and serviced nationally . . . from Coast to Coast. LEE Tire Dealers will gladly check and inflate your tires and help you in every way possible to make your present tires last longer.

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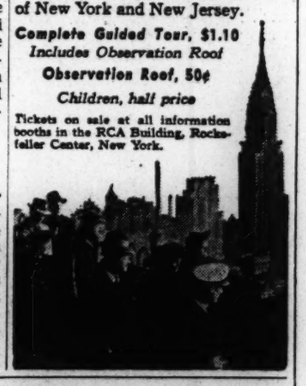
Tickets on sale at all information booths in the RCA Building, Rockefeller Center, New York.



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Three Holdovers on Boston Screens—Plans for Boston Symphony Season

Films Stay at Loew's, Metropolitan, and Keith's

Most of the first-run film houses in town are standing pat this week. At the Keith Memorial "Hers to Hold," with Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten, and Charles Winninger, and "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event" are continuing for a third week.

At the Metropolitan "So Proudly We Hail," with Claudette Colbert, Veronica Lake, and Paulette Goddard, and "Hoosier Holiday" will start a second week Thursday.

At the State and Orpheum, "Best Foot Forward," Technicolor musical with Lucille Ball and Harry James and his orchestra, and "Buckskin Frontier" with Richard Dix and Jane Wyatt, are being held over for a second week beginning Thursday.

Return Engagement

James Cagney and Humphrey Bogart are co-starred in "The Oklahoma Kid," which comes to the Paramount and Fenway Thursday for a return engagement. The film, which originally appeared in 1939, was directed by Lloyd Bacon and has a supporting cast which includes Ward Bond, Rosemary Lane, and Donald Crisp. Mr. Cagney has the title role, a Robin Hood type of character, and Mr. Bogart does the part of the killer leader of a gang of gamblers and gunmen.

The companion feature at the twin houses will be "Someone to Remember," with Mabel Paige and John Craven featured. The plot is based on one of Ben Ames Williams' stories.

'We've Never Been Licked'

Ina Ray Hutton and her orchestra will head the stage entertainment at the RKO Boston beginning Thursday. Henny Youngman, Elton Britt, the Kim Loo Sisters and Carr Brothers will be among the others in the vaudeville bill.

On the screen will be "We've Never Been Licked," a Walter Wanger production with much of the action taking place at Texas A. & M. College. Richard Quine, Anne Gwinne, Martha Driscoll, Noah Berry, Jr., Henry Davenport, and Bill Stern are among those in the cast.

'Constant Nymph'

Beginning Thursday the principal feature at the Uptown will be "The Constant Nymph," with Charles Boyer and Joan Fontaine as the stars. The other film will be "Two Tickets to London," with Michel Morgan and Alan Curtis.

'Stage Door Canteen'

At the Exeter starting Thursday the films will be "Stage Door Canteen" with its long list of entertainers making brief appearances on the screen, and the Technicolor "Report from the Aleutians," assembled by the U. S. Signal Corps.

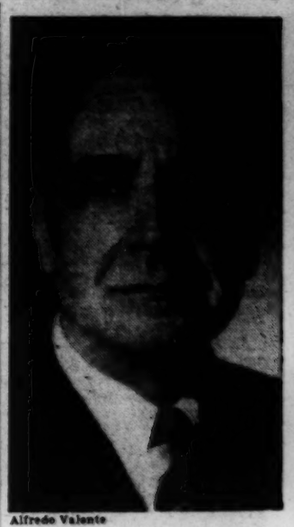
Japan at Telepix

Beginning Friday the program of short features at the Telepix will include a March of Time issue on Japan, describing the training of Japanese children, depicting how the Japanese work, live, and play, and adding a message from ex-Ambassador Joseph C. Grew; a musical trip through the United States; a film on crew racing at the University of Washington; another on the training of swimming champions; Donald Duck cartoon; novelties on animals and unusual occupations; and newsreels.

© Universal
Deanna Durbin and Joseph Cotten
In "Hers to Hold," continuing on the screen at the Keith Memorial

© Loew's, Inc.
June Allyson, Gloria DeHaven, Nancy Walker
In "Best Foot Forward," continuing for a second week at the State and Orpheum.

New Works By Americans On Schedule



Alfredo Valente
Dr. Serge Koussevitzky
Who enters this fall upon his twentieth season as conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Three new symphonies by American composers and a new Violin Concerto by Bohuslav Martinů will be among the novelties to be presented by the Boston Symphony Orchestra in its sixty-third season, which opens Oct. 8. Dr. Koussevitzky will then begin his twentieth year as conductor of the orchestra.

The new symphonies will be Samuel Barber's Second, William Schuman's Fifth (for strings), and Roy Harris's Fifth. The soloist in the Martinů Concerto will be Mischa Elman.

Lily Pons, soprano, and André Kostelanetz, conductor, will share a program. Vladimir Golschmann, conductor of the St. Louis Orchestra, will make his first appearance in Boston. Igor Stravinsky will conduct a pair of concerts, and Richard Burgin his usual two pairs.

Other soloists will be Rudolf Serkin, Alexander Brailovsky, Vladimir Horowitz, Joseph Szigeti and Gregor Piatigorsky.

Music to be repeated from past seasons will include Mahler's "The Song of the Earth," Hindemith's "Mathis der Maler," Roussel's Suite in F, Stravinsky's "The Rite of Spring," Sibelius's "Pohjola's Daughter," and the First and Seventh Symphonies of Shostakovitch. Music not yet heard or long unheard at these concerts will include the Third Symphony of Rachmaninoff, the Sixth of Schubert, and the Third of Tchaikovsky.

The season will include the usual 24 pairs of Friday afternoon and Saturday evening concerts, and six pairs of concerts on Monday evenings and Tuesday afternoons. Season tickets for each of these series are now being subscribed at Symphony Hall. The orchestra will undertake its usual schedule of concerts in other cities, with five visits to New York in the course of the season, and a tour of Western cities in December. The orchestra will continue to meet wartime conditions by carrying performances to the men in war service.

'Othello' Reservations

The Colonial Theater box office is now accepting mail orders for the Margaret Webster production of "Othello" which the Theater Guild will bring here for two weeks beginning Monday, Sept. 20, as the first offering in the Theater Guild-American Theater Society subscription series.

Dance Is Morale

"The dance is one of the humanities," Dr. Shailer U. Lawton writes in an article, "The Dance and Fitness," in the August Dance Magazine. "It is one of the arts, and one of the most difficult to master and to understand. The dance is an approach to folklore and literature.

"But all these things have not ceased to be important because, as we have said before, it is precisely upon the platform of such ineradicables that we will win or lose the peace, so we had better not lose sight of this while we are winning the war.

"The dance, then, we may elect as a conditioner of the first order. It is a body, mind and courage builder. It is a merciless discipline. It is susceptible of outstanding mastery to only the best of athletes and those who are endeared with only the highest human endowments. But it is a horizon expander and leavener to anyone at all who approaches its many opportunities. The dance is the sport and joy of youth, but it is also a maintainer of youth. The dance IS morale."

Dr. Lawton also says: "Some people have looked upon the dance as a 'sissy' pastime. Let these try it and then speak. The Greeks didn't think it was. Neither did our war-loving American Indians, nor did the fierce tribes of Africa such as the Nandi Lion Hunters, nor do the Russian Cossacks nor Scotch Highlanders, who are not exactly renowned for their sissyness. Our Western cowboys have long embraced the dance as a medium for expressing their feelings.

"So if, as a he-man, you feel reticent in giving the dance a try, bear the above instances in mind and come at the problem at least experimentally through the medium of the square and folk dance. The next step will be easy and almost imperceptible, and we dare you not to take it!"

United Artists
Cheryl Walker
In "Stage Door Canteen," coming Thursday to the Exeter.

Screen News

Paul Muni is to make a picture with Columbia, "At Night We Dream," to be directed by Richard Wallace.

Gail Russell will have the lead in "Her Heart in Her Throat," film version of a novel by Ethel Lina White, to be made by Paramount.

Brian Ahern will be Rosalind Russell's leading man in "Ten Per Cent Woman," to be filmed by Columbia.

Marc Connelly is to do the book of a musical, "Divided by Five," to be produced by Paramount.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
London—6:15 p. m.—"The War at Sea." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.58 meg., 25.3 m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Songs of Many Lands. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.11 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:15 p. m.—Bridgebuilders. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Eyes Front. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Freedom Forum. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ6, 9.68 meg., 41 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—Vaughn Williams In Lighter Mood. BBC Theater Orch. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; FM Varieties.
3:45 p. m.—From A to Z in Novelty.
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—Ridin' the Range.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—The Master Singers.
5:30 p. m.—Music.
6:00 p. m.—News; U. S. Navy Band.
6:30 p. m.—Joseph Gallicchio's Orch.
6:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—"Carribbean Nights."
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn.
8:00 p. m.—News; Golden Gate Quartet.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

2:30 p. m.—Telegraphic Report: Boston Braves-Brooklyn Dodgers.
4:30 p. m.—Full Speed Ahead.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant": Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—Ted Cole and Bobby Norris.
7:30 p. m.—Duke Ellington's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—"Impact" Leo Cherne.
8:30 p. m.—"Take-A-Card," Quiz Show.
9:00 p. m.—President Roosevelt; Secretary Morgenthau, 3rd War Loan.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, news.
10:15 p. m.—News Service.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—Musical Roundup.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—3rd War Loan Drive from Boston Common.

Army Air Forces Show To Open Here Nov. 1

By the Associated Press

New York, Sept. 8

The Army Air Forces show, written by Moss Hart at the request of Gen. Henry H. Arnold, commanding general of the Army Air Forces, is scheduled to open Nov. 1 at the Shubert Theater, Boston, with an all-soldier cast of 300. An Army Emergency Relief Benefit, the show, as yet untitled, also will have a brief Washington run before its Broadway opening late in November.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Sept. 9
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

'Big Time' Performances

"Big Time," the Ed Wynn variety revue at the Shubert, will give two performances next Sunday, a matinee at 3 p. m. and an evening showing at 8:30.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Plymouth—"Dark Eyes," by Elena Miramova and Eugenie Leontovich. Featuring Tamara Geva, Elena Miramova, Ludmilla Toretzka. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Big Time," presented by Fred Finklehoffe and Paul Small. Starring Ed Wynn. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. Sunday performances 3 and 8:30.

Colonial—"Life With Father," comedy presented by Oscar Serlin. Featuring Harry Bannister, June Walker. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05. "School for Sabotage," George Sanders. 3:30, 6:30, 9:45.
Fenway—"Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:15. "Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee, Louis Calhern. 1:30, 4:40, 8.
Keith Memorial—"Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 8:55.
Kenmore—"Lost Horizon," Ronald Colman. 2:30, 6, 9:30. "Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon, Rosalind Russell. 1, 4:30, 8.
Majestic—"My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. 12:00, 3:55, 7:41. "Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 10:30 a. m., 1:59, 5:45, 9:31.
Metropolitan—"Hoosier Holiday," Dale Evans. 9:50 a. m., 1:14, 4:38, 8:02. "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, Veronica Lake. 11:05 a. m., 2:29, 5:53, 9:26.
Modern—"Background to Danger," George Raft. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 8:56, 9:40. "Spotlight Scandals," Billy Gilbert. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.
Orpheum—"Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:30, 10:35. "Buckskin Frontier," Richard Dix. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:10, 6:08, 8.
Paramount—"Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. 10:50 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:10. "Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee, Louis Calhern. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:25, 9:30.
RKO-Boston—"Frontier Badman," Robert Paige, Ann Gwynne, Noah Berry, Jr. 10:49 a. m., 1:46, 4:43, 7:40, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:22, 6:19, 9:06.
Scollay—"Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson, Cab Calloway. 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:25, 7:05, 9:45. "Alaska Highway," Richard Arlen. 10 a. m., 12:35, 3:15, 6:50, 8:30.
South Station Theater—"Report from the Aleutians," "A Fish History," "Truth Aches," cartoons, latest newsreels and other shorts.
State—"Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball. 11:50 a. m., 3:15, 6:40, 10. "Buckskin Frontier," Richard Dix. 1:35, 5, 8:20.
Telepix—"Report from the Aleutians," "Bugs Bunny," "Don't You Believe It," "Glamour Girls of '43," "Howard Hill, Archer," Digest of World News, cartoons. Continuous from 10:30 a. m.
Trans-Lux—"Heading for God's Country," William Lundigan. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5:05, 7:35, 10:10. "Bowery Blitzkrieg," 10:55 a. m., 1:25, 4, 6:30, 8.
Uptown—"Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Background to Danger," George Raft. 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.
Washington Street Olympia—"Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson, Cab Calloway. 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:10, 6:55, 9:45. "Alaska Highway," Richard Arlen. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:35, 5:40, 8:25.

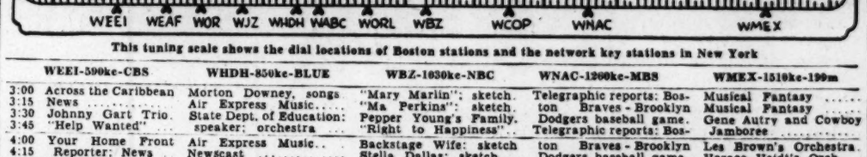
Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Background to Danger," George Raft, Sydney Greenstreet. Cont. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Penny Serenade," Gary Cooper, Irene Dunne. "Hi 'Ya Chum," Ritz Brothers.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Background to Danger," George Raft. "Mr. Big," Gloria Jean.
Regent: "The Moon Is Down," Cedric Hardwicke. "Johnny Doughboy," Jane Withers.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. "Sin Town," Constance Bennett. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. "Hi 'Ya Chum," Ritz Brothers, Jane Frazee. 1:50, 8.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Aerial Gunner," Chester Morris, Richard Arlen.
Coolidge Corner: "Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. "Good Luck, Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor, Edgar Buchanan.
Cleveland Circle: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power, A. Baxter. "Spotlight Scandals." 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Background to Danger," George Raft, Brenda Marshall. "Let's Have Fun," Bert Gordon. 1:50, 8.
Harvard: "Bataan," Robert Taylor, Thomas Mitchell. "Scattergood Survives a Murder," Guy Kibbee. 2, 8.
University: "Stage Door Canteen." 3:15, 5:25, 8:45.
DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. "Get Going," Grace McDonald, Jack Haley. 1:30, 7:45.
Codman Square: "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Anne Shirley. 1:30, 8.
Strand: "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. "Background to Danger," George Raft, Brenda Marshall. 1:30, 7:45.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. 3:07, 8:05. "The Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy. 2, 7, 10.
Park: "Tonight We Raid Calais," Annabelle, John Sutton. "It's a Great Life," Blondie and Dagwood.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Crash Dive," Anne Baxter, Tyrone Power. "Cowboy in Manhattan," Robert Paige.
Hyde Park: "Smilin' Through," Jeanette MacDonald. "Married Bachelor," Ruth Hussey. 1:30. Continuous from 7.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Dixie," Dorothy Lamour, Bing Crosby. "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Five Graves to Cairo," Anne Baxter. "Varsity Show," Dick Powell. 2:15, 8.
MALDEN—Granada: "Good Luck, Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor, Edgar Buchanan. 1:58, 5:08, 8:18. "Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.
Mystic: "Keep 'Em Slugging," Dead End Kids. 2:15, 7, 10. "Hitler's Madman," Alan Curtis, John Carradine. 3:30, 8:30.
Maplewood: "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. 3, 9. "Let's Have Fun," Bert Gordon, Margaret Lindsay. 1:30, 7:35.
Strand: "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. "Get Going," Robert Paige.
Orpheum: "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy. 2:15, 8. "Song of Texas," Roy Rogers. 3:40, 9:20.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Tonight We Raid Calais," Annabella, John Sutton. "Captive Wild Woman," Evelyn Ankers. Continuous 1-11.
Felsway: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power. "Mysterious Doctor," John Loder.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart. "It's a Great Life," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake.
NATICK—Colonial: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power, Anne Baxter. "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power, Anne Baxter. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Two Tickets to London," Michele Morgan.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Two Tickets to London," Alan Curtis, Michele Morgan. "Get Going," Grace McDonald. 2, 8.
Strand: "Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. "Murder in Times Square," Edmond Lowe, M. Chapman. 2, 8.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, John Wayne. "Swing Your Partner," Lulubelle and Scotty.
Strand: "It Comes Up Love," Gloria Jean, Ian Hunter. "The Mysterious Doctor," John Loder.
Capitol: "Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. "Song of Texas," Roy Rogers.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camco: "Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. "Sin Town," Constance Bennett. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, Raymond Massey. 2:45, 8:35.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson. "Scattergood Survives a Murder," Guy Kibbee.
Coolidge: "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, Raymond Massey. "Cinderella Swings It," Guy Kibbee.
WAVERLEY—Strand: "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, Raymond Massey. "She Has What It Takes," Jinx Falkenburg.
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni. "It's a Great Life," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake, Hugh Herbert.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power, Anne Baxter. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Hitler's Children," Bonita Granville, Tim Holt. "Redhead From Manhattan," Lupe Velez.
WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "I Escaped from the Gestapo," Dean Jagger. 3:30, 7:50.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Velney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. **FM** W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Thursday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; musical program.	Organ Melodies	
7:15 News; Bill Elliot	Newscast	"Zip"; military band	New comment	
7:30 Music; news	Musical program	News service	Breakfast Band Box	New England Fellowship;
7:45 News; war summ'ry	Musical program; news.	Spike Jones' Orchestra	Musical Clock	religious
8:00 News of the World.	Martin Agronsky, news.	Musical Toast	News service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Air Express Music	Nancy Lee; Wom's Pgm.	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore's Club	Nancy Lee; Wom's Pgm.	News service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore; news	Newscast	Herb Lewis: Melodeers		Musical Timetable
9:00 P. Fortescue, Inter.	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; Ruth Moss	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Musical Yesterdays	Breakfast Club	Church in the Wildwood	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Musical Yesterdays	Breakfast Club	Daytime Classics	"Spotlight Revue"	"Waltzing With You"
9:45 Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	"Waltzing With You"
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Morning Market Basket.	Lora Lawton: sketch	News commentator	Musical program
10:15 American Stories	Women and the War	"The Open Door"; sk.	Organ recital	L. Grosman, talk
10:30 Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Pgm.; news	"Helpmate"; drama	Yankee House Party; variety show; orchestra	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	"Tops in Bands"	"A Woman of America"		Mason
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Road of Life: sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	"Kick-Conga!"
11:15 Second Husband: sk	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Vic and Sade: sketch	New England Cupboard	Music for You
11:30 "Bright Horizons".	News commentator	"Snow Village"; sketch.	Happy Joe and Ralph:	Organ Melodies
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"Uncle Ned's Varieties".	"David Harum"; sketch.	songs; Imogene Wolcott	News service
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum.	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	Organ music	The Pepper Shaker
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills: talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45 Our Gal Sunday: sk	Hour: music; speakers.	Marjorie Mills: talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	'Baukhage Talking,' news	"You're Telling Us!"	News service	Italian Melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"You're Telling Us!"	Hank Lawson's Band	Concert Melodies
1:30 Vic & Sade: sketch	'Good Food Buys'; music	"Mary Foster"; sketch.	Musical Roundup	Curtain Time; Theo
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Pgm.; news	News service	Cedric Foster, news	Carreiro, songs
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Seth's Village Canteen.	"The Guiding Light"; sk	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15 Dramatic sketch	Mystery Chef, food facts	"Lonely Women"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30 "We Love & Learn"	Ladies, Be Seated: quiz	'Light of the World': sk.	Sports commenta	Novelty Musicals
2:45 "Pepper Young"	Ladies, Be Seated: quiz	Hymn recital	Baseball interviews	News service
3:00 Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Boston Red Sox- N. Y.	Musical Fantasy
3:15 News service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Yankees baseball game	Musical Fantasy
3:30 Johnny Gart Trio.	Studio Orch.; talks	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Red Sox- N. Y.	Gene Autry, Cowboy
3:45 "Help Wanted"	Studio Orch.; talks	'Right to Happiness"	Yankees baseball game	Jamboree
4:00 Your Home Front	Air Express Music	'Backstage Wife': sketch	Boston Red Sox- N. Y.	Bob Chester's Orch.
4:15 Reporter; news	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Yankees baseball game	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
4:30 Women on Home Fr's	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Red Sox- N. Y.	Cab Calloway's Orch.
4:45 Network program	"The Sea Hound": sk.	"Young Widder Brown"	Yankees baseball game	Art Jarrett's Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheslah Carter, news	Will Bradley's Orch.
5:15 Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish songs
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Chick Carter: sketch	Irish songs
5:45 American Women	Chisholm Trail: music	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00 News commentators	Terry and the Pirates	News; sports reporter	News service	Sports comments
6:15 News commentators	Newscast	Symphony of Melody	Press Roundup; sports	Light classics; music
6:30 "Musically Yours".	Interview with a Wac	Music for Moderns, songs	News from abroad	Sports; Musical Interlude
6:45 News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Stars in Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Sports; music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James's Or.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Dave Rose's Orch.	R. Salinger, news; Taxes
7:30 'Easy Aces': comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs.	Fred Brady, comedian;	Concert Album	Religious program;
7:45 "Mr. Keen": drama	"You and the War"	Lu Lubin; Joe Di Rita.	Fred Lang, news	speakers
8:00 Mary Astor; Mischa	Earl Godwin, news	Fanny Brice; Frank Morgan; Hanley Stafford	Treasury Star Parade	Hollywood Cavalcade
8:15 Auer; C. Ruggles	"Lum 'n' Abner"		Voiney Hurd, news	Ed Barry's Band
8:30 Death Valley Days.	America's Town Meeting:	"The Aldrich Family,"	"Harmony Hall";	Lombardoland; music
8:45 Death Valley; news	"Should All Industry	starring Dickie Jones	Trendler's Orchestra	Irish music
9:00 Major Bowes' Amateur program	Have Labor-Management Councils?"	Music Hall: Bing Crosby & Co.; Allan Reed	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Festival of Brazilian Music
9:15		Joan Davis; Jack Haley;	News service	
9:30 Stage Door Canteen	Dance orchestra	or.; Frank Sinatra	"U Tell 'Em Club"; Tom	Classical Album: Festival
9:45 Stage Door Canteen	Orchestra; sportscast		Slater, m. c.; guests	of Brazilian Music
10:00 "The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Gary Moore; Jimmy Durante; Cugat's Orch.	Raymond Clapper, news	News service
10:15 "The First Line"	Drama with Jane Cowl	"March of Time": drama;	Biographical Sketches	Treasury Star Parade
10:30 Musical program	"Silver Nocturne"	music; guests	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45 News; World War II	"Silver Nocturne"		Musical Roundup	Bob Crosby's Orch.
11:00 News; news analysis	News	News; baseball scores	News service	Lou Breese's Orch.
11:15 Music; Rideout; Net-	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, talk.	Sports interviews	Freddie Slack's Orch.
11:30 work program	Fishermen's Program	"Words at War": dramatized war books	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45 Serenade	Treasury Star Parade		Johnny Messner's Orch.	Day's End: news

TO EMPLOYEES

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AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

BACK THE ATTACK — BUY WAR BONDS
LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
30c till 1 P. M.
Doors ● Orpheum 9:15 A. M.
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BEST FOOT FORWARD
in Technicolor
Take the "EL" to Loew's
LUCILLE BALL HARRY JAMES AND HIS MUSIC MAKERS
On the Same Program
RICHARD DIX JANE WYATT "BUCKSKIN FRONTIER"

KEITH MEMORIAL
3rd GREAT WEEK!
DEANNA DURBIN • JOSEPH COTTEN
"HERS TO HOLD"
Co-hit:
"MEXICAN SPITFIRE'S BLESSED EVENT"
BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS IN OUR LOBBY

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Claudette COLBERT ● Paulette GODDARD ● Veronica LAKE
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2 SUNDAY SHOWS—3 P.M.—8:30
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ALSO MATS. THURS., SAT., SUN.
ALL MATS. 50c, $1.00, $1.50

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ON STAGE IN PERSON
EXTRA ADDED ATTRACTION
ILONA MASSEY MAURICE ROCCO MARY RAYE & NALDI
A DELIGHTFUL NEW COMEDY HIT ON OUR SCREEN
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The Hit that Won the Critics' Prize
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BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S Best Comedy
MOROSCO Thea., W. 45th St. CL. 6-6230
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:40.

"Helen Hayes sends you away from 'Harriet' completely spellbound."—Walter Winchell
HELEN HAYES in HARRIET
HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'y. BR. 9-3970
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OKLAHOMA!
Music by Richard Rogers
Book and Lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein 2d
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Dances by Agnes de Mille
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Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
SECOND EDITION
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CENTER THEA., Rockefeller Center CO. 5-5474
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No Monday Perf. Mail Orders Filled

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in the New Opera Company Production of
THE MERRY WIDOW
with Melville Cooper
Directed by FELIX BRENTANO
Conductor ROBERT STOLZ
Choreography GEORGE BALANCHINE
MAJESTIC, W. 44 St. Cl. 6-0730. Air-Conditioned
Evgs. 8:30, $1.10-3.30. Mats. Thur., Sat., 2:30

PULITZER PRIZE PLAY—LAST 3 WEEKS
THE SKIN of OUR TEETH
GLADYS GEORGE FLORENCE REED CONRAD NAGEL
A New Comedy by THORNTON WILDER
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 45th St. Air-Conditioned
Evgs 8:40 Next Matinee Saturday 2:40

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UNIVERSITY 48 STARS PLUS STAGE DOOR CANTEEN

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MALDEN SQUARE GRANADA MALDEN 7654
Sept. 9 to 15, Cont. 1:30 to 11 p. m.
"STAGE DOOR CANTEEN"—All Star Cast
Also
Selected Short Subjects

SEND

China's 'First Family' Adds Link to Wellesley

By Alice Myers
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Wellesley College students who have met Pearl Sun are wondering if history will repeat itself in 25 years and bring back to the campus a second famous Chinese alumna. Then it will be members of the class of 1945, this year's juniors, who will trot out their recollections and first impressions of the diminutive, friendly granddaughter of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the George Washington of China. Already they are captivated by her smile and impressed by her enthusiasm for learning.

Within six months Wellesley has had the distinction of welcoming a graduate and a new student from two of modern China's best-known families, families united both by marriage and by long years of mutual service in the emancipation and government of China.

Pearl Sun, who began her Wellesley career a few days ago, affectionately calls Madame Chiang Kai-shek "aunt," and Madame Chiang's sister, Chingling, "grandmother." The second of the Soong sisters fills the latter role by virtue of her marriage to Pearl's grandfather, who was first President of the Republic. Pearl's father, Dr. Sun Fo, is President of the Legislative Yuan in today's National Government.

Pearl never knew her grandfather, for she was only a baby at the time of his passing. But she is extremely fond of her "grandmother." "I wish I could live up to her," she said earnestly as we chatted in her third-floor single in Shafer Hall. "To me she is a model of what a Chinese woman should be." Pearl admires Madame Sun for "always keeping to her own ideas in spite of difficulties," and says that Madame Sun's friends in China respect her as a person, not just as the wife of Sun Yat-sen.

"Unofficial Ambassador"

Wellesley's new "unofficial ambassador" is a transfer from Mills College in California, where she spent her first two years in the United States. She liked the sunny West and enjoyed being near her brother, Tse Kiong Sun, a student at the University of California. While completing his studies for an M. A., Tse Kiong is working at the Chinese Consulate in San Francisco. Her older brother, Tse Ping, is serving in the Consulate in New York while working for his doctorate at Columbia University. Sun Yat-sen's fourth grandchild, Rose, will soon join Pearl in Wellesley where she will enter Dana Hall school.

Rose and her mother, according to Pearl, were in Hong Kong when it fell to the Japanese, but they escaped a month later and went to Chungking. Rose came to the United States only a few months ago.

Like her famous forebears, Pearl Sun has a strong sense of responsibility about preparing herself to work for her country. "I want to do my best," she said, "to learn all that the United States has to give. When I receive letters from my friends at home and hear how the students in China are suffering, I feel a responsibility to them. I am fortunate to be here."

Work of Young Students

Many friends of her high school days in Hong Kong are now fighting the Japanese. Others, she says, are following the Chinese Army, teaching peasants behind the lines the meaning of the war and rousing their loyalty to the National Government. She is proud of the way these young students are educating the people by means of songs and plays and posters.

Wellesley's imposing campus presents a vivid contrast to the one she visited in Chungking shortly before departing for America. Students at the university which moved to the inland capital from Shanghai live in poorly built houses which afford too little protection from wind and rain, she explained. They study at night by the light of smoky oil lamps and stand for their scant meals in a dining room that has no chairs. Old temples serve as auditoriums and "you can often see the sky through the holes in their roofs."

Pearl hopes that after the war many American students will go to China, and that there will be a greater exchange of students all over the world. "When you understand people, you can work with them," she explained. She finds students in this country more aware today of what China is really like than they were when she first came to the United States. Now they ask her more intelligent questions, she says, and seem to realize that China is not a land of rickshaws and women with bound feet.

Since coming to Wellesley, Pearl has changed her major field of study from sociology to psychology, but she is also taking several required courses, including Bible. She was most enthusiastic over a course in Oriental art, a subject she has long been wanting to know more about. During the summer session at Mills she studied Russian. She already speaks Japanese and French, besides several Chinese dialects.

'Unofficial Ambassador'

By a Staff Photographer

Chinese Student 'Envoy' to Wellesley

Following in the footsteps of China's "First Lady," the granddaughter of Sun Yat-sen unpacks her belongings at Wellesley College. Pearl Sun, center, who is related by marriage to Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, has just entered the junior class at Wellesley. Perched on her desk and trunk are two classmates, left to right, Rebecca Pfouts of Summit and Eleanor Kojassar of Bound Brook, New Jersey.

British Antiaircraft Group To Take Part in Bond Parade

Disclosure that a visiting English antiaircraft artillery unit now based at Camp Edwards will participate in the Third War Loan Parade and Cavalcade on Friday, Sept. 10, was made by motion picture officials when the last-minute details of the march were arranged.

Herman Bush, Chief Marshal of the parade, estimated that approximately 3,500 military and civilian marchers, including motorized units of the military and civilian services, will parade along the selected route.

Order of the march will be from Stuart Street at Columbus Avenue, to Washington, to School, to Beacon, to Park, to Tremont, to Boylston Streets, where the marchers will disband at Park Square. Individual units of the parade will start to form at selected streets near the beginning of the line of the parade at 3:30 p. m. The parade itself will begin at 4 p. m.

Stars of the Hollywood Bond Cavalcade will ride at the head of the various military and civilian units and, accompanied by a member of the military police and an escort from the armed service units, will move in jeeps into the cavalcade as it passes by the Hotel Statler. The entire Columbus Avenue area from Dartmouth Street to Park Square will be roped off by the police.

Barring unforeseen circumstances such as the nonappearance of stars, the following is the order and the units in which the motion picture members of the Bond Cavalcade will appear:

Army—Betty Hutton, film starlets, Marjorie Stewart and Ruthe Brady, Kay Kyser and Harry Babbitt, Julie Conway, Ish Kabibble, and Diane Pendleton, members of Kyser troupe.

Army Engineers—George Carrol, member of Kyser troupe, Wacs—Harpo Marx, Muriel Goodspeed.

Marine Corps—Lucille Ball.

Women Marines—James Cagney.

Navy—Film starlets, Rose Marie LaPlanche and Doris Merrick

Waves—Fred Astaire.

Coast Guard—Greer Garson and Paul Henreid.

Merchant Marine—Film starlet, Dorothy Merrick

Massachusetts State Guard—Kathryn Grayson.

Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps—Mickey Rooney, members of Bond Cavalcade.

Red Cross—Judy Garland.

A special unit of 10 Minute Men from Lexington, Mass., dressed in colonial costume with rifles, symbolic of the Treasury drive, will compose the final unit of the parade.

Army officials disclosed that the following motor vehicles and equipment would appear in the rolling section of the parade:

Four 90 mm. antiaircraft guns, towed by their prime movers—2½-ton trucks; eight 40 mm. antiaircraft guns, Bofors, towed by their prime movers — 2½-ton trucks; eight half tracks—self-propelled anti-aircraft guns; six searchlight units, towed by their prime movers—2½-ton trucks.

The participating motion picture stars are scheduled to have a day packed with activity on their Boston appearance.

Due to arrive at the South Station at 10:30 a. m. on Friday on their special train emblazoned with War Bond slogans, the Cavalcade stars will move out of the station between lines of military police to cars at the Dorchester Avenue side of the station. There are 100 members in the Cavalcade troupe, of which 25 are featured film players. The stars will proceed by Sumner, Winter, Tremont, and Boylston Streets to the Statler Hotel, where the entire tenth floor has been reserved at the hotel's own expense for their use during their stay here.

At 8 p. m. the stars will be escorted from the Statler to waiting cars, where they will be taken to the Boston Garden for their Cavalcade performance. At the conclusion of the Garden performance the Cavalcade troupe will be sped in cars to the South Station, where they will embark for the next city on the Hollywood Bond Cavalcade tour.

Eva Downing Corey

Miss Eva Downing Corey, who passed on in Boston yesterday, was the first woman member of the Episcopal Diocesan Council of Massachusetts. She was one of the first women to serve on the National Council of the Episcopal Church.

One of the founders and a leader in the church conference for young people held annually for the past 22 years in St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., Miss Corey compiled and edited "The Church Service League Book of Prayers."

Born in Brookline, Mass., she was a parishioner almost from its beginning of All Saints' Church, which is built on a portion of her family's estate.

G. Edward Prouty

G. Edward Prouty, who passed on at his home in Littleton yesterday, was a well-known Boston financier.

A native of Littleton, Mr. Prouty entered the stock brokerage business following his graduation from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1907. For 18 years he was associated with the firm of Hayden, Stone & Co. He resigned in 1926 to become an officer of A. B. Conant & Co. Mr. Prouty was a director of the Concord National Bank, a trustee of Equity Investment Fund, a member of the Concord Country Club and Tahattawan Lodge, A. F. & A. M.

McCormack: Action of Italy Speeds Victory for the Allies

There was some hurried speech-changing in the office of Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts at noontime today, when the electrifying news of Italy's unconditional surrender came over the wires.

Instead of telling the Boston Building Congress at 12:30 in a scheduled address on what would happen if Italy should surrender unconditionally, the Representative was able to tell the assembled delegates that "Italy has already surrendered." Here, the Majority Leader of the House was one-up on the afternoon headlines and even with the radio broadcasters in spreading the news.

Mr. McCormack was tipped off on the news by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor sent to cover the Representative's speech at the Architectural Club's headquarters on Somerset Street.

While failing to volunteer an opinion as to when the war would be ended, the Representative had a prepared statement for the Building Congress declaring that knocking Italy out of the war would do far more than is generally believed toward speeding victory for the United Nations. It read so closely with the news that it almost seemed that the Representative knew what was coming.

With a few dexterous changes, however, he was ready with one of the most timely speeches of his career, an address prepared many days before that hit the news squarely between the eyes.

Unconditional surrender of Germany's reticent satellite, Mr. McCormack declared, will have many unpleasant effects upon the Axis, not the least of which will be domination of the entire Mediterranean area by the Allies, and utilization of a strategic position for attacking the heart of Germany through the Balkans, France or north through the Brenner Pass.

While Italy, militarily speaking, has proved the "weak sister" in the Axis family, geographically it commands a pivotal position for inflicting the final blows against Hitlerism, the Representative continued. And it was his contention that unconditional surrender by the Italians would result in leading the Balkan peninsular into the camp of the United Nations, and possibly bring Turkey into active participation in the war upon Nazism.

The speaker hinted that heavy military action other than that directed against Italy is hanging in the balance, with the German blitzkrieg in reverse in Russia and Germany aiming to force "a delaying stalemate on the European fronts" in order to recuperate from the 1943 blows of the Allies.

"Let us beware," he warned, "of the compromise peace that Germany will seek. We must have an unconditional victory, statesmen with vision, diplomats with determination and a courageous United States Senate to establish the peace on a permanent basis."

"In the great struggle to follow the military victory, decent people everywhere can play an important part in forming a vigorous, affirmative public opinion for demanding that this war, in truth, be a war to end all wars."

From this point on the Representatives envisaged one solid blow after another against the Germans and Japs which "should encourage confidence but not overconfidence, and greater determination rather than a letdown on the home front."

The next powerful blow of the United Nations was anticipated by the Representative in Burma where he believed the Burma Road would be reopened and the knockout blow against Japan launched from Chinese bases. That, of course, was his own armchair figuring, rather than military information which is a closed book "even to a Congressman."

Army Shoe Sizes 2½ to 18

The Army has fitted soldiers with shoes ranging in size from 2½ to 18.

'Invisible Front Visible,' Name for Danes' Revolt

Last month's revolt of the Danes against their Nazi conquerors has been termed "an invisible front become visible" by C. Hw. Hasselriis, spokesman for the exiled Danish Legation, who talked at Harvard University last evening on "Denmark in Revolt."

Mr. Hasselriis, here at the invitation of the Postwar Council of the University, told his audience furthermore that the Danes, being an internationally minded epople, might be expected to be sympathetic to proposals for postwar unity among freedom-loving nations.

He said evidence was ample that the Danes had actually been in revolt since April 9, 1940, when they were invaded by the Nazis. They looked upon Great Britain and the other United Nations, he said, with intense gratitude for their aid, which has taken the form of precision bombings of large war plants in Denmark.

"The RAF bombs the largest plants, and saboteurs within Denmark take care of the smaller ones," Mr. Hasselriis declared with some satisfaction.

The underground illegal press now numbers 30 newspapers with a total circulation of 120,000, Mr. Hasselriis said, and added, smiling, "They held a national convention in Copenhagen on June 5."

The number of Danish police has increased since the invasion from 4,250 to 8,021, he said, and of these only 17 are pro-Nazi. In some of the general strikes that have occurred in various cities, notably at Esbjerg in Jutland, the police and the postal officials have joined the walkout, according to Mr. Hasselriis.

Labor unions in Denmark have not only carried on since 1940, but have increased their membership by 21,000 in just the past year. Ninety-six per cent of all skilled workers in Denmark are now unionized, he reported.

Danish youth is organized into a united front against the Nazis, yet each youth group has carefully retained its individual character, he said.

There is a "waiting list" to get into the jails, and some of the young people, just out of high school, who have offended their Nazi conquerors, have had to wait from six to 12 months before their jail sentences could begin. Yet morale is as high as ever. Recently, Mr. Hasselriis said, the University at Copenhagen took legal steps to expel those students known to be Nazi sympathizers. There were only 18 of them.

Mr. Hasselriis' talk was one of many sponsored by the Postwar Council, a group formed to study vital issues of peace settlement. Other speakers have included Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Raymond Buehl, Edgar A. Mowrer, Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, and Margaret Bondfield.

Boston Edison Company says . . . that's correct. It isn't a good idea to nail or tack electric extension wires or cord to floors or walls. You may puncture the insulation.

Boston Edison Company

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red Stamps, "X," "Y," and "Z" in War Ration Book No. 2 valid; expire Oct. 2.

Sept. 12—Brown stamps "A" of War Ration Book No. 3, for purchase of meats, fats, butter, etc., become valid, expiring Oct. 2.

Sept. 19—Brown stamps "B" valid, expiring Oct 2. The next four brown stamps, all expiring Oct. 30, will become valid on the following dates: "C," Sept. 26; "D," Oct. 3; "E," Oct. 10, and "F," Oct. 17. Both brown and red stamps will be usable between Sept. 12 when the first series of brown stamps become valid and Oct. 2 when the final sets of red stamps expire.

Sugar—Stamp No. 14 in War Ration Book 1 is now good for five pounds of sugar through Oct. 31. Stamps No. 15 and 16 each good for five pounds of sugar for canning only, expire Oct. 31.

Canned Goods—Sept. 20—Blue stamps "R," "S," and "T," now valid, expire on this date. Blue stamps "U," "V," and "W" now valid and expire Oct. 20.

Gasoline—No. 6 coupons in "A" books are now good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 22. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each, but expiration dates vary.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons are good until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

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165 Dudley St., Roxbury, Mass.

"How can I know when Long Distance lines are busy?"

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- We know you'll be glad to co-operate and keep your call below 5 minutes—or perhaps even cancel it if it is not important.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY

KEEP WARM THIS WINTER

Don't Wait!

Get one of these pre-war Heaters
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COAL and WOOD Models in Stock NOW

SEE YOUR NEAREST DEALER TODAY
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The GLENWOOD CABINET HEATER Heats 3 or 4 Rooms

Here's good news! You can stop worrying about keeping warm this winter. Get a Glenwood Cabinet Heater for your home today. It will heat three or four rooms healthfully and economically. You can have your choice of coal or wood burner if you act now.

• Top-quality Glenwoods in every way. Circulating heat. Heavy pre-war construction. Good-looking, modern design in attractive brown enamel finish.

Glenwood
CABINET HEATERS
For COAL and WOOD

BACK THE ATTACK WITH WAR BONDS

Italy Surrenders Unconditionally—Military Armistice Granted by Eisenhower

Continued from Page 1

to "oppose attacks from any other quarter."

Russia, as well as the United States and Great Britain, approved the granting of the armistice, General Eisenhower announced.

It was signed in Sicily Sept. 3—on the very day that Italy was invaded—and Italy, accepting all the terms, agreed that it would become effective "at a moment most favorable for the Allies."

"That moment has now arrived," an official statement declared.

Italy will be obliged to "comply with political, economic and financial conditions" which the Allies will impose later.

Simultaneous announcement by the Allies and the Italian Government was agreed upon in view of "the possibility of a German move to forestall publication of the armistice" by the Italians, headquarters said.

Hitler's European "fortress" was cracked, the way was opened for new offensives, the course of World War II immeasurably shortened.

Eisenhower Asks Ejection of Germans

General Eisenhower called on the Italians the Allies in helping to eject the Germans from their country, and promised that all who do so will have the "assistance and support of the United Nations."

Marshal Pierto Badoglio's proclamation for the tIalian armed forces to cease fighting but oppose attacks "from an yother quarter" was closely related to this.

There still are sizable German armed forces in Italy.

Events may continue to move swiftly in the coming hours and days.

Italy's main contribution to Germany in the war was her geographical position, and this is now lost to the Germans except in so far as they may be able to hold on to part of Northern Italy themselves.

As soon as the announcement was made, Allied planes roared over Italy—not to bomb but to bring the Italians the news that the Allies no longer are fighting them.

The planes dropped pamphlets telling the Italians that the opportunity has come to take "vengeance on the German oppressors."

The pamphlets declared:

"Italians! Backed by the might of the Allies, Italy now has the opportunity o taking vengeance on German oppressors and aiding in the expulsion of the eternal enemy from Italian soil."

Italian Fleet Told Where to Go

The Allied Headquarters Radio in Algiers broadcast a message from General Eisenhower to the Italian Fleet. It admonished commanders of Italian ships to "take heed that you do not scuttle your ships or allow them to be captured." Those in the Mediterranean were advised to sail if possible to Gibraltar, Tripoli, Malta, Haifa, Alexandria, or Sicily. Those in the Black Sea were told to sail to a Russian port.

The Allied Headquarters announcement said:

"Some weeks ago the Italian Government made an approach to the British and American Governments with a view to concluding an armistice. A meeting was arranged and took place in neutral territory. It was at once explained to the representatives of the Italian Government that they must surrender unconditionally.

"On this understanding representatives of the Allied Commander in Chief were empowered to communicate to them the military conditions which they would have to fulfill.

"One clause in these military terms binds the Italian Government to comply with the political, economic and financial conditions of the Allies which will be imposed later.

Meetings Held In Sicily

"Further meetings were arranged and took place in Sicily.

"The armistice was signed at allied advance headquarters there on Sept. 3, but it was agreed with the representatives of the Italian Government that the armistice should come into force at a moment most favorable for the Allies, and be simultaneously announced by both sides. That moment has now arrived.

"The possibility of a German move to forestall publication of the armistice by the Italian Government was discussed during the negotiations. To meet this eventuality it was agreed that one of the senior Italian military representatives should not return to Rome. He is now in Sicily.

"Further, Marshal Badoglio arranged to send the text of his proclamation to Allied Headquarters."

It was not immediately clear whether the Germans would agree to Italian surrender. It was entirely possible that the Nazis would still insist in making a fight for the northern region of the kingdom, without Italian help.

Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, Allied Naval Commander in the Mediterranean, radiocast a message to the Italian Fleet and Merchant Marine, telling them:

"The German armed forces have become the open enemy of the Italian people and intend to seize your ships."

Commanders of Italian ships were told to make Allied ports, or at worst, neutral ports.

Merchant vessels unable to make safe port were told:

"Do not let your ships fall into their [German] hands. In the last resort scuttle them or sabotage them rather than let them fall into the hands of the Germans to be used against Italy."

When the Allies invaded Italy eight of its battleships were still afloat. The Italians also had 15 cruisers, 33 destroyers, and three carriers.

They had about 70 submarines, 31 torpedo boats, 115 motor torpedo boats, 27 armed sloops and escort vessels and a number of armed merchant ships and tankers.

Associated Press Radiophoto; By a Staff Artist

Approaching Italian Shore

Upper: Amphibious jeeps and other Allied landing craft approach the shore of the Italian mainland during the invasion operations. This is a British official picture received by OWI radio from Algiers. Lower: Latest movements of the Allied forces in the toe of Italy up to the point of the surrender are indicated by arrows.

Russia:

Stalino Taken By Red Army

Capture of heavily-defended Stalino by the Russians was acknowledged by the Germans, restoring the last of the great industrial cities of the Donets Basin to the Red Army which already has won back two thirds of the Ukraine's rich grain lands.

The Red Army advance also crossed the rail line to Mariupol, 65 miles southwest of Stalino on the Sea of Azov, making it almost certain that German forces which have been fighting east of that town must withdraw to escape entrapment by the southward turning move.

The Red Army newspaper Red Star reported that other units had severed the main railroad from the Donets Basin to Dnepropetrovsk, 115 miles west of Stalino.

The German communiqué, recorded by the Associated Press, said Stalino, Russia's 12th largest city, had been evacuated "to shorten the front" after all military installations had been destroyed.

Russian dispatches indicated Stalino fell in flanking moves rather than by direct assault.

This new victory followed upon Moscow's announcement that German losses in killed were more than 420,000, wounded 1,080,000 and captured 38,600 in taking back at least 30,000 square miles of occupied territory since July 5.

Germans Took City In October, 1941

Stalino, a city of about 500,000 prewar population, was taken by the Germans in October, 1941, and the Russians never had been able to wrest it back until now.

At the hub of a railway system serving the Donets Basin, Stalino is an excellent base for a possible thrust southwest to pinch the invaders completely out of their foothold in the Kuban and in the Crimea.

The German war bulletin said the Donets battle was raging with "undiminished violence."

The Russians said their armies were advancing all along the 600-mile front, and the Germans, as in the case of Taganrog and other cities, were the first to announce that Stalino had fallen.

Meanwhile swiftly advancing Soviet troops captured the rail junction of Ovcherikino, 20 miles northwest of Stalino, on the main line to Dnepropetrovsk, which blocked another escape avenue to the Germans.

In the Northern Ukraine, the area south of Kharkov and on the Bryansk sector continuous gains were recorded, with more than 200 towns and villages captured in advances up to 12 miles.

The Northern Ukraine armies were under the command of Generals Rokossovsky and Vatutin. These forces stabbed westward from captured Konotop to storm the town of Chestnobudka, five miles north of Bakhmach, an important junction on the railway line to Kiev, the Germans' Dnieper River key bastion.

Slovakians Flee From Capital City

By the Associated Press

Bern, Switzerland, Sept. 8

A Budapest dispatch to the Bern newspaper, Der Bund, said that Government Ministries in Bratislava, Capital of Slovakia, and all unessential persons were being transferred to the country through fear that United Nations air raids were imminent.

New Guinea:

Air-Borne Guns Used on Japanese

Field artillery pieces dropped by parachute with American paratroops at Nadzab airport Sept. 5 now are firing at Japanese targets in the Markham Valley in the direction of Lae, Allied Headquarters disclosed.

It was also announced that a strong offensive patrol of 100 Japanese troops were routed near Singaua plantation, 10 miles east of Lae on the following day by Australian infantry which had landed on the New Guinea coast 48 hours earlier.

The troops were advancing westward along the Huon Gulf toward Lae itself and were approaching the Busu River, only five miles from Malahang, one of the threatened city's main airdromes.

The Australians were within range of enemy guns at Lae, but they have not been fired on as yet. The silence of these weapons indicated the effectiveness of the heavy aerial pounding of Lae of Liberator bombers before the Allied invasion Sept. 4.

The field guns dropped from transport planes Sept. 5 were assembled "as quickly as men could find the pieces in tall grass" and now have been rolled into position and placed in action, Headquarters announced.

The guns have been directed on a target along the road to Lae.

United States paratroops and other units in Markham Valley have not yet met serious opposition.

Little Resistance Found at Lae

It was said officially that operations on both sides of Lae are proceeding according to plan without real resistance. Since the first few days are all-important in operations of this kind, it was pointed out that the lack of opposition augurs well for the ultimate success of the pincer movement.

Malahang airdrome, across the Busu from the advancing Australians, is three miles from Lae airfield proper, which was the town's secondary airdrome.

Meanwhile, the paratroopers who captured the Nadzab airstrip in the Markham Valley, 20 miles northwest of Lae, have placed it in shape and Australian troops are streaming in by air transport to reinforce paratroopers moving on Lae from the rear.

Lae has two airdromes, Salamaua, 18 miles southeast, has one. All three are in danger of seizure as a consequence of an encirclement which has trapped a Japanese army estimated at 20,000 men.

All three no longer can be used by the enemy. Allied bombers, escorted by fighters, have made it unsafe for the Japanese to use airstrips at Finschhafen, Madang, Nubia, Alexishafen, and airdromes 350 miles above Salamaua around Wewak.

Slowly, after many weeks, Americans and Australians are fighting on the very edges of the Salamaua airdrome. In contrast, the envelopment of Lae and its two airdromes is proceeding rapidly.

Europe:

Fleets of United Nations bombers and fighters struck at Europe by daylight and the Paris Radio declared American bombers hit in "violent attack" at Amiens, and pounded Abbeville twice.

Mosquito bombers pounded enemy airfields and rail targets in France and Belgium, the British Air Ministry announced, to keep the air offensive rolling through another night, and naval planes destroyed a German E-boat in the English Channel.

Although the RAF's heavy bombers took their first layoff in three nights in the large-scale bombardment of German industrial centers and railroads leading into Italy, the night forays of the swift Mosquitoes and the daylight attacks by Allied bomber formations carried the nonstop offensive against Western Europe into its seventh day.

Real targets at Amiens and Abbeville already had been hit twice before by Allied airmen in the past week.

American Flying Fortresses, meeting virtually no resistance, bombed both a German aircraft factory and an airfield at Brussels, Belgium, and St. Omer, France, while American Liberators bombarded a German convoy off the coast of the Netherlands in the first assault by planes of the United States 8th air force against enemy shipping.

American Marauders returned to St. Pol, where they hit the rail yards last Sept. 4, to bomb an enemy airfield, and Royal Air Force Mitchells and Typhoons raided airfields at Poix and Abbeville.

The score at the end of six days was around 25 German airfields bombed and at least 14 railroad yards attacked.

China:

American Lightnings and Warhawks took further toll of Japanese transport facilities in the area south of Hankow Sept. 6 in dive-bombing and strafing sweeps, a communiqué announced.

Four Yangtze River boats, two tugs and two barges, were reported sunk and five other river boats were burned or damaged. Only one Japanese plane was encountered, and it was shot down.

Allied Blitz Placed All Italy in Peril

At the Front

Continued from Page 1

Messina Strait has been exceedingly great. Italian rail and highway links between the north and south have been virtually paralyzed.

Incessant Blasting

For days prior to the surrender, Axis airfields and railways were blasted incessantly. The air fields were given an especially severe dose of bombs after a careful study of reconnaissance photographs showed the havoc that had been wrought with the rail lines.

The whole railroad system around Naples, for example, was found to have been disorganized.

The second phase of the intensified aerial attack began a few hours after the British Eighth Army crossed the Strait of Messina. Since then the sirens on flying fields around the city of Naples on the Italian west coast have been wailing frequently as Allied heavy and medium bombers, fighter bombers and fighters deliver blow after blow.

Parked Aircraft Hit

Thousands of high fragmentation bombs with wide splinter dispersal are hurled down to wreak damage among parked aircraft and personnel.

Tons of high explosive bombs are dropped on installations at air bases vital to the sky defense of Naples — Grazzianise, 15 miles north of the City, Capua, Capedichino, Viterbo, and their satellite fields.

Groups of 20, 30, or 40 Axis fighters came up at a time to try to repel the attackers, but they did not succeed and suffered heavy losses.

The Allies had notable success in the marshaling yards at Aversa north of Naples, though this target was strongly defended by heavy and light flak and ringed with searchlights.

Greeted by Doolittle

Maj. Gen. James Doolittle, American commander of the Allied Strategical Air Force, for the second time in recent weeks was moved to send a special message of congratulations to the Wellington squadrons for the part they played at night in the "round-the-clock" air assault. These aircraft of the RAF and the Royal Canadian Air Force flew a total of 3,020 sorties during the Sicilian campaign and after the fall of Messina they dropped 2,000 tons of bombs on the Italian mainland, on 13 main communication targets ranging from the north of Rome down the Calabrian Peninsula, and on airfields. This is a very big load considering the number of Wellingtons engaged.

The Wellington crews seldom leave behind big blazing targets such as tell fliers at night that the heavy bombers' job has been thoroughly done, for their mission—involving the most accurate navigation—usually has been to seek out small important targets without having large built-up areas to guide them. These often have intensely concentrated antiaircraft artillery defenses.

High Degree of Accuracy

Only when reconnaissance photographs were taken later could the results of these missions be assessed. The Wellingtons have assisted the Eighth Army ever since it left the Nile Delta and have borne the main burden of the night attack in the Mediterranean theater of war.

Better flying conditions than those they knew when based on Britain have enabled the Wellington bombardiers to attain an unprecedented degree of accuracy in night attacks since they commenced their long spell of overseas service.

Some veterans among the ground crews haven't been home since 1939, and have moved with their squadrons from Palestine and Iraq backward and forward across the desert, helping to bomb the enemy in Greece, Crete, Egypt, Libya, Tripolitania, Tunisia, Sicily, and Italy. The ground crews, unsung heroes of the Allied air forces, carry out a vital work, remarkable more for monotony than thrills, and often have to do it under trying living conditions.

Powerful Night Force

Wellington ground staffs are now in territory where the sky line isn't completely treeless but still have to work with a temperature close to 120 in the shade.

Wellingtons may have been outshone in the news by newer types of aircraft, but they have provided virtually the total night strength of the Allied Strategic Air Forces in Africa and Sicily, playing a significant role in close connection with military advances by prying open defense positions, smashing harbors and rail heads and—the most exacting targets of all—destroying enemy bombers on the ground and airfield installations. After one night's work reconnaissance pictures showed 40 Axis aircraft smashed.

Another job which has been almost entirely their responsibility has been dropping leaflets besides releasing 4,000-pound blockbusters, other high explosives, or incendiaries.

Their most notable performance was in launching an attack on Sicilian targets while gliders of a British air-borne division were going into action on the opening night of the invasion of that steppingstone to Italy.

The bombing they did on a narrow neck of land only a quarter of a mile away from the British troops prompted the Major General commanding the air-borne division to write in a letter afterward: "The task was magnificently done and extremely accurate. . . . Syracuse was easily captured the following evening largely as a result of it. I would be most grateful if you would let the air crews know how much the efforts of that night are appreciated by the Army."

The Wellingtons, universally and affectionately known as "Wimpeys" from the name of a character well known in an American comic strip, J. Wellington Wimpey, are described as the "Steady Old Dobbin" of the Allied air forces. And it is the pride of the Wellington squadrons of the RAF and the Royal Canadian Air Force that despite its long service in the changing aeronautical world the plane still is one of the hardest kickers.

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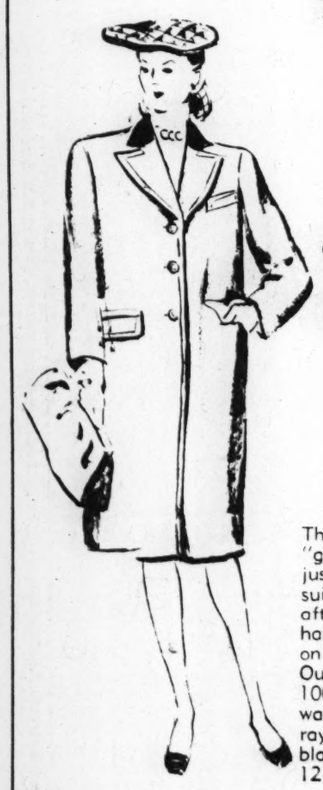

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Where Will Allied Forces Strike Next?

By Homer Metz
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

From Italy—where?

Will the United Nations land and sea forces follow up the surrender of Italy with a move against Southern France, a quick across-the-Adriatic plunge into the Balkans, or a direct assault on France and the Low Countries from Britain?

Or will all three moves be undertaken simultaneously?

Only the Allied High Command knows the answer, but until the blow or blows fall there will be no end of guesses by the amateur tacticians or typewriter strategists, to revive President Roosevelt's phrase.

There is a strong possibility that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower will elect to follow the first mentioned course—invade Southern France.

There are many reasons for this.

France Within Air Range

First, the airfields of Cisalpine Italy and Corsica and Sardinia, which undoubtedly are included in the surrender, are all within fighter plane range of French territory. Second, an advance against the South Coast of France figures to be far less costly than an attack across the English Channel.

It is frequently pointed out that France has not been successfully invaded from Italy since Julius Caesar set out in search of material for his Commentaries.

This is because the Alpine passes diverge from Italy. And since only a limited number of troops can use a single pass, an invading army must, perforce, divide itself and arrive in French territory at widely scattered points with rocky uplands and poor lateral communications separating its principal units. Contrariwise, the inverted funnel character of the passes has always facilitated the invasion of Italy from the north.

Modern Mobility

But the amazing mobility of modern armies and the airplane have to a large extent offset the geographical disadvantages that made a drive into France such a prodigious undertaking for the military forces of ancient Rome and medieval Italy. With their present air superiority the United Nations could easily maintain a powerful protective umbrella over the French side of the passes until the emerging and swiftly moving ground forces could consolidate their positions.

Moreover, if General Eisenhower's men move on France from Northern Italy it will not only be by means of the Alpine passes. The attack will doubtless take the form of a combined overland and amphibious operation, with warships and transports moving out from Genoa, Leghorn, La Spezia, and other newly acquired western Italian ports.

Such an operation would spread the German defense forces thin and prevent them from concentrating their full power either in the Alpine passes or on the southern French seacoast, where it should be much easier to establish beachheads than on the formidably fortified French channel shore.

Covering for Assaults

The opening assaults could be effectively covered not alone by Italy-based aircraft, but by fighter planes operating out of Northern Corsica, which is only 115 miles away from the French coast. At the same time, the Strategic Air Force, whose long-range bombers have played such havoc with Italian rail and air links since the start of the Calabrian drive, could make German communications in all Eastern France extremely uncertain.

It also can be assumed that when the attack got under way the great Britain-based RAF and United States Eighth Air Force offensive against Northern Germany would suddenly be directed to German-held targets in France. This would put the Germans in France in the dead center of an aerial squeeze play such as this war has not yet seen.

A joint overland-amphibious campaign against Southern France from Northern Italy, therefore, would follow closely what might be termed General Eisenhower's basal strategy. This strategy underlay the campaigns in Tunisia and Sicily and was successfully adhered to in the short-lived Calabrian operations.

German Communications

Briefly, it is this: To engage the German land forces only in regions where German communications are not firm or numerous enough to permit them to employ their full strength.

It must be remembered that even if estimates of 500,000 effectives are accurate, General Eisenhower's troops are numerically inferior to the forces the Germans could bring against them on any front in which the Nazis enjoy interior communications lines. But by making the Germans fight on battlefields of his own choosing, General Eisenhower has made it necessary for the enemy to deplete his strength in untenable locations or surrender time and position against the day when Allied strength will be sufficient to meet him on equal terms anywhere.

It is a military application of the divide et impera principle and thus far it has proved remarkably successful.

Of course, the success of a move against Southern France, as has been outlined, is dependent upon continued Allied air superiority, for General Eisenhower's men will have long sea and land communications to defend. However, there is little likelihood that the Germans ever again will be able seriously to challenge this superiority.

Bulgaria Out First In World War I

By the Associated Press

Knocking Italy out of World War II parallels the first capitulation among the Central Powers—that of Bulgaria—in World War I.

The first Axis power to collapse, Italy quit almost exactly four years after the current conflict began Sept. 1, 1939, with the German invasion of Poland. Italy entered the present conflict June 10, 1940.

Bulgaria, crumpling under a brilliant offensive carried out by French, British, Italian, Greek, Serbian, Czechoslovak and Yugoslavic forces, signed an armistice of unconditional surrender Sept. 29, 1918—four years and two months after World War I started July 28, 1914.

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Study in Invincibility

By a Staff Artist

Russians Press On

White arrows indicate main points of Russian advance on 200-mile front in the Ukraine.

Victory for Italian People Traced in Regime's Fall

The People

Continued from Page 1

formation of Italian units to fight side by side with the United Nations.

If American and British bombings have not damaged this friendly feeling, which was prevalent when the American correspondents left Italy, and if the weaknesses of Allied propaganda and the subtleties of German propaganda have not lessened it, there should be substantial numbers of the more zealous Italian democrats who will be eager to take the sword against the German invaders.

They have done so eagerly, times without number, before.

There is undoubtedly great and overwhelming rejoicing on the streets of the Italian cities and towns today—even more heartfelt than when Mussolini fell and the people poured into the public squares in spontaneous relief and excitement. Next to the end of the war itself, this is the day of days, the end of a chain of heartbreaking and exhausting wars which began with Ethiopia, continued through Spain, Albania, Greece, Africa, and finally burst into Italy itself, forcing them always to fight for the cause they detested. Even the shadow of the massed armies which enclose them, therefore, will not entirely darken this day.

Two question marks stand out, apart from the purely military issue of where Germany will fight and when:

1. Will the Italians change sides and fight the Nazis?
2. Will the Badoglio Government remain in power, and the people be governed by a Right Wing government composed of elements which have long supported Fascism? Will the coalition of liberal parties which have lately emerged from underground, continue to be suppressed?

These questions can only be posed at the moment, not answered. Certainly a Left Wing government would take up arms more ardently against the Nazis. And if such a government came into power, a wave of enthusiasm might sweep the people as in 1915 which would overcome the immense war weariness among the people as a whole.

If the Badoglio Government retains power, and the Left continues to be suppressed, it is possible that the liberal groups will decline to fight, even against the Nazis, under its leadership. The result would then be a kind of political stalemate in which only the most zealous anti-Nazi elements would take up arms.

In either event, it is apparent that a test of political warfare is at hand. If Italians in large numbers should follow Badoglio into battle against Germany, the present State Department policy of working with established governments, however conservative, would have a certain practical success. If not, then the question will be raised whether the United Nations should not rather deal with convinced and certain anti-Fascists.

Surrender Mapped in U. S.

Continued from Page 1

enlist even the support of defeated countries eager for permanent peace.

If the result turns into a permanent international organization, so much the better.

It is explained in this authoritative American quarter that this was probably what Mr. Churchill had in mind at his Harvard talk.

It provides for Anglo-American co-operation after the war.

In general concept, it runs paralled with the postwar program recently promulgated by Herbert Hoover.

Thus, at this juncture of the war, it is a hopeful sign that on a major matter, Mr. Churchill and a Republican leader of the status of Mr. Hoover, see a good deal alike.

'Big Three' Parley

LONDON, Sept. 8 (AP)—The first actual Anglo-Soviet-American meeting since a tri-partite parley was proposed at the recent Quebec Conference took place here today when Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden had luncheon with Ivan Maisky, Soviet Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs, and U. S. Ambassador John G. Winant.

The luncheon came on the heels of President Roosevelt's announcement that prospects for a Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin meeting were brighter. The fact that the wives of the three diplomats were present at today's luncheon was interpreted here as meaning the spadework for the conference had been completed in the friendliest atmosphere.

Maisky, Eden and Winant had been meeting heretofore in Paris without all three being together at one time.

It had also been agreed that out of the original tripartite parley there should grow some form of commission which could sit as a more or less permanent body and facilitate decisions needing quick action.

Fighting American Boys Want to Know How About the Peace Plans at Home?

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—Fighting American boys "want to know what kind of a world we are preparing for them—the world that is to be after the war is over," says Robert McLean, president of the Associated Press and of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Back from a six weeks' visit to England, during which he interviewed Allied soldiers at bomber bases, he said in an interview published in the newspaper trade paper, Editor and Publisher, that many of the men he met would "turn frankly and cross-examine me in all detail about conditions at home."

"They want to know what about John L. Lewis?" Mr. McLean said. "What about all these strikes we've been hearing about? What kind of jobs do we get when we get back to the U. S. A. again?"

Mr. McLean said he found unconditional surrender to be the aim of all the Allied soldiers he interviewed.

"I talked to officers and enlisted men alike in airports all over England," he asserted. "These boys are doing a magnificent job—and they want their effort and sacrifices to count."

He was impressed, he said, by harmony among all elements of the Allied British and American commands.

"Any problems that may have existed in the beginning now have largely been ironed out in the smoothness and concert of purpose," he said. "In the Royal Air Force are many Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders, and South Africans. Some of them have been trained in Canada and the United States, where their views have come to coincide with the personnel of our own United States Army Air Force."

Mr. McLean praised public relations officers at the air force stations, who, he said, glean from reports of returning bomber missions "the stories of individual exploits and experiences that are recorded here every day in our newspapers."

Mr. McLean went to England as one of 25 American editors invited by the British Ministry of Information.

'Sforza Pleased

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—Count Carlo Sforza, formerly Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, voiced high satisfaction with the news from Italy today, saying in an exclusive interview with The Christian Science Monitor that his only regret was that Marshal Badoglio "did not make the same decision much before this, thus avoiding useless losses of brave Italian, British, and American soldiers and making it possible for Italy not to capitulate, but to join America and Great Britain in the war against Germany."

"I am sure the Italian nation would have enthusiastically accepted such a decision," Count Sforza added.

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Umberto May Accede to Italian Throne

By Paul Cremona
A Former Rome Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 8—The mystery surrounding the recent whereabouts of the heir to the Italian throne, Prince Umberto of Piedmont, may prove to be closely related to the Italian surrender.

His early accession to the throne is a definite possibility. One of the first consequences of Italy's capitulation is the abdication of King Victor Emmanuel, who supported Mussolini in the present war.

Two factors appear to support these reports. Prince Umberto, who holds the rank of Marshal of Italy, the highest in the Italian Army, commander of a group of Italian armies in Central and Southern Italy. Yet he apparently was not with his troops during the defense of Sicily or when the British Eighth Army landed in Calabria.

There has been no clue at all to his whereabouts and there is a possibility that he was one of the Italian envoys who negotiated the surrender with General Eisenhower's representatives.

Prince Umberto, who will be 39 next week, isn't credited with much strength of character although he appears to have had enough courage to have quarrelled repeatedly with Mussolini. Like his father, Prince Umberto has refrained from formally joining the Fascist Party on the ground that a Royal Prince must hold aloof from partisan politics, but he did accept Fascism. Prince Umberto's job in this war has been to inspect troops and visit bombed areas.

His weakness in accepting Fascism no less than his father's subservience to Mussolini has undermined the monarchy in Italy to such an extent that the end of Fascism is associated in the minds of a very large number of Italians with the abolition of the monarchy.

Whether Prince Umberto will be acceptable to the majority of Italians and especially to the opposition parties now gaining power and prestige in Italy is an open question.

There are, however, still strong elements in Italy, especially in the ranks of the armed forces, which, despite Italy's defeat and the responsibility of the Italian monarchy in the Fascist war, favor retention of the monarchical institution as the best safeguard of political unity in Italy.

Should circumstances compel King Victor Emmanuel to abdicate, Prince Umberto appears as the most favored member of the House of Savoy as the future King of Italy. It is apparently to facilitate the eventual accession of Prince Umberto to the Italian throne that Marshal Pietro Badoglio is keeping the Prince of Piedmont aloof from internal politics and from any active participation in the last stages of the Italian war.

French Group Picks Dementhon for Post

ALGIERS, Sept. 8 (AP)—François Dementhon, a member of the French Resistance Committee who arrived here a week ago after a hazardous escape from France, was appointed Commissioner of Justice by the French Committee of National Liberation Sept. 6.

He succeeds Dr. Jules Abadie, who remains Commissioner for Public Education and Health.

Frank Crumit

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—Frank Crumit, who passed on here yesterday, was a well-known radio singer and former vaudeville star.

He had written many songs and sung some 10,000 since he started out in 1910 in vaudeville, strumming one of the first ukuleles. His record of "Abdul and Bulbul Ameer," with "Frankie and Johnnie" on the reverse side, sold 2,000,000 copies. So did his "Gay Caballero."

He had been a four-letter man at his home town high school in Jackson, Ohio. He graduated in electrical engineering at Ohio State University—and then he became one of the best-loved performers of the stage.

Harvard Speech Spurs Britain To Evaluate United States Ties

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 7—Prime Minister Winston Churchill's Harvard University speech is played up in the British Press today as an outstanding contribution to the future of world peace.

His reminder that the United States and Britain can choose order through co-operation or anarchy through disunity is recognized here as a much needed jog to the British that Anglo-American co-operation won't automatically go on flourishing in peace without plenty of hard work.

In fact, the smoothness of joint staffwork at the present stage of the war has tended to make many take Anglo-American accord rather too much for granted. To such people, periodic boiling up of American politics are liable to be a recurrent shock.

Equally, such people who take success of joint Anglo-American actions too much as a matter of course, are apt to be upset and disappointed when they find a different code or a different sense of values among American troops now in Britain.

The reported choice of Gen. George C. Marshall, American Chief of Staff, to lead Allied operations in northwestern Europe has sharply roused sections of the British people to examine the Anglo-American machinery as it has been evolved up to the present.

While there is some British prejudice against having an American General commanding a British-based invasion of the Continent, most people here find themselves benefitted and even inspired by an examination of what has been achieved by the supreme war council of Britain and the United States, and how it has been achieved.

There is hardly a voice here but wholeheartedly supports Mr. Churchill's contenton that "this wonderful system" should run on after the war.

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ROAD OF THE STREAMLINERS AND THE CHALLENGERS

Germans Keep Strategic Hold in Italy

The Strategy

Continued from Page 1

don. It saves us only the uncertainty of not knowing where the Italian screen ended and the German defenses began.

We can march right up to the German lines now, instead of having to feel our way cautiously step by step. It saves time, and much wear on our equipment—and our feet. We may be able now to make landings well up the coast instead of going by road and short "leapfrog" jumps.

Basically, however, Italy's capitulation merely puts the formal seal of public recognition on what has been a fact for six weeks. From the moment the Allied landing in Sicily was successful and capture of the island was a foregone conclusion, the Germans began to shift their Central Mediterranean strategic front. It had rested on Sicily.

Quick Shift by Germans

Sicily was worth trying to hold. But nothing between Sicily and Northern Italy was worth holding. Hence the German shift was back all the way to Northern Italy. Such a decision left Italy facing an invasion by vastly superior forces. There was never for one moment the slightest chance that Italian armed forces could by themselves defend a single acre of Italian soil again the blow which General Eisenhower was forging for them.

The only issue which the Badoglio Government ever faced was whether to surrender at once and thus aid the Allied advance against Germany, or delay surrendering to the last possible moment to give the Germans maximum time for preparing their own new defense lines. They chose the latter course. Their policy has been carried through to the ultimate and logical end. There is nothing more they can do for the Germans. To sustain the fiction of belligerency longer would merely result in unnecessary devastation of Italian soil and Italian property.

The final act of surrender is a colossal psychological blow to Germany. The Axis is gone, finished, evaporated. With it goes the old song and dance about a "new order for Europe."

Trappings Are Gone

All the trimmings and trappings of the Fascist-Nazi dream fall of their own emptiness into the ash bin. But the disappearance of the trimmings and trappings exposes something which is still extremely substantial—a German army dug deep into the Northern Apennines and along the valley of the Po.

To General Eisenhower the Italian surrender means far less than it does to Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt. To the latter it brings a first great moment of vindication and fulfillment. They had the courage to believe in the ultimate defeat of the Axis when few men could cling to such a dream. They have today seen their hopes and their dreams consummated in the collapse of the first of the three enemies.

But to the soldier who must fight the remaining enemies the disappearance of Italy as a military factor is merely a routine step by the way. It was inevitable. In itself it makes very little military difference. It exposes the real enemy in Europe. It may advance the moment when the Anglo-American force will come to grips with the Germans by a few days, perhaps even a few weeks. But it contributes very little now to easing the task of defeating the Germans.

I. L. O. Lends Rooms in Geneva To International Red Cross

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—E. J. Phelan, Acting Director of the International Labor Office, has announced that the I. L. O. has agreed to lend part of its Geneva building to the International Red Cross Committee for the extension of its services dealing with prisoners of war.

Under the terms of the agreement, Mr. Phelan said, the Red Cross was being provided without cost with a number of rooms for the duration of the war or until such time as the I. L. O. would require them. He explained that the Red Cross urgently needed additional space in Geneva to handle its increasing work in connection with prisoners of war, and that the I. L. O. had been very glad to be in a position to provide it.

The I. L. O. building in Geneva, which is situated on the shores of Lake Leman, contains about 500 rooms. It is at present occupied by only a skeleton staff, as the working center of the organization was transferred to Montreal in the fall of 1940 because war conditions made effective functioning in Geneva impossible. The building contains the I. L. O. Library—a unique collection of about 500,000 books and pamphlets on social problems in all languages. Many governments made special gifts during its construction. The Canadian contribution included a number of doors which were manufactured in Canada with Canadian materials and by Canadian workers.

The I. L. O. had earlier assisted the International Red Cross by the loan of furniture and machines which are unobtainable at present in Europe, Mr. Phelan added.

The work of the International Red Cross for prisoners of war occupies 3,600 full-time collaborators and involves the handling of up to 161,000 communications in a single day and more than 14,000,000 index cards.

The International Red Cross is housed in a number of other buildings in Geneva, including the former Hotel Metropole and the Salle du Conseil General, which has been used by the I. L. O. for large meetings until the present conference hall was completed.

Ration Stamps Saved For Postwar Souvenirs

MARYVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 8 (AP)—The nine-member family of J. Reaford Dial hasn't used a single ration stamp for processed foods and meats!

Mr. Dial, a construction worker, said they were saving the stamps as souvenirs for their seven children—after the war.

The family grows vegetables and meat for the table at their home two miles from here. The Dials have canned 1,404 quarts and 175 pints of food this year.

Bob Hope Back Wonders Why Bombers Wanted His 'Moniker'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—Bob Hope, screen and radio comedian, just back from an overseas USO camp show tour, talked for the press and newsreel cameramen yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria, maintaining his reputation as a funny man "on and off."

He turned serious only when he spoke of the great work being done by the youngsters of the AEF and the RAF in North Africa.

"They would come in from a bomber raid on Italy and ask me for my autograph! Could anything be more ironic?"

Bob's tone implied that he regarded his activities as of small importance compared with feats of these youngsters.

The biggest kick he got out of the trip, he said, was to see 18 bomber crews of these youngsters depart for Sicily, and all 18 come back. He confessed to being scared by the bombs that dropped 10 miles away from him, and as for the charges of dynamite that were set off at reveille, as a sort of wholesale alarm clock, he was still speechless.

Good at Getting Into Holes

Following instructions, he became adept at diving into ditches whenever there was an air-raid alarm. On one occasion, he crawled out when the all-clear sounded only to be met by a grinning private who said he was going to write home that he had spent 20 minutes alongside Bob Hope in a trench.

Bob left the United States on June 20 and was away 11 weeks, entertaining in the British Isles, North Africa, and Sicily. With him were Frances Langford, radio-screen singer; Sergeant Jack Pepper of the U. S. Army, singer and comedian, and Tony Romano, guitarist and pianist, who acted as a one-man band.

They were the first camp shows unit to play Sicily, and they flew into this conquered territory three days after it was captured, playing for three days, to audiences that increased from 8,000 to 21,000 as soon as the news got around, in the three days and seven performances of the troupe's stay. One of the performances was staged in King Victor Emmanuel's Sicilian palace. In Palermo they performed in a ball park. Italian civilians recognized them and gave the entertainers an ovation.

Altogether the Hope unit covered more than 20,000 miles. In the British Isles they did 121 regular performances and 47 hospital shows. In North Africa they put on more than 75 shows in 21 days. They also gave three performances in Iceland. Miss Langford is now in Hollywood, to which Mr. Hope is returning shortly to resume motion picture work.

Met Old "Pal" of Bing

Bob said that on the flight from England to North Africa he found that the navigator was formerly a boy singer in a choir with Bing Crosby. So Bob and navigator harmonized 10 numbers during their flight across the Mediterranean.

In Africa, Bob met Bruce Cabot, of the screen, and encountered many fighting men who wished to send messages home. Since arriving in New York, Bob has put in a good deal of time telephoning to the relatives of these men, sometimes meeting with a good deal of unbelief that he is what he represents himself to be. He said that "Black Magic" was one of the favorite tunes of the soldiers over there.

One of his difficulties was to get any laundry done, but he managed by doing it himself. "For that matter," he added, "I can't get any washing done in New York, and am taking a large bag of things home to California, to get them done there."

When asked to name entertainers who would be welcomed in North Africa, Bob said that Jack Benny, who is already over there, and any other people who had become known on the radio would be welcome.

"Dorothy Lamour?" he was asked.

"No," Bob put in hastily. "There aren't enough M. P.'s to keep order if she were to appear there."

Blows Against Japanese To Increase in Tempo

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—Forecasting attacks on the "heart of the Nipponese empire," Vice-Admiral John S. McCain, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Air, declared recently that American sea and air power are now "being co-ordinated in such strength that we eventually will sink the major part of Japan's fleet."

The raid Sept. 1 on Marcus Island is "only a token," Admiral McCain said, asserting that "such blows will increase in tempo, in power, and in fury, until finally—for Japan—in continuous attack we lay waste in blood and ashes the home islands of this treacherous, brutal, and savage people."

Admiral McCain made his forecasts of developing offensives in the March of Time broadcast. His was the first official comment on the attack on Marcus Island, which is only about 1,200 statute miles from Tokyo. Details of the action have not yet been given out by the Navy.

The Admiral predicted an important role for aircraft carriers in carrying the battle into Japan's home territory and reported that "today our aircraft carrier plane strength is double what it was at the beginning of the war."

"Tonight," he said, "our Navy—now the greatest navy in our history—is poised to strike on the surface, under the surface, and in the air. Gradually but certainly, we are accelerating the offensive that began when the Marines landed on Guadalcanal. Since that time we have not taken a backward step and radio commentators in Japan last night and this morning expressed fear of an attack on Tokyo and other Nipponese industrial centers."

Pro-Union Teachers Lose Jobs

OKLAHOMA CITY, Sept. 8 (AP)—Contracts of three Oklahoma City teachers for the coming term were canceled by the School Board because they objected to a clause barring them from membership in a labor union.

One of the teachers, Chester A. Barnett, blotted out the union clause before signing the contract and wrote in longhand in its place: "I am still a citizen of the United States."

The others, Norman McNatt and Maurice Ghormley, attached letters saying they had signed the contracts under duress and declaring the antiunion section forced them to give up their rights as citizens.

Mr. Ghormley is an officer of a newly-organized American Federation of Teachers Union which claims 200 local members.

The Board, in a statement, said the three teachers had invalidated the contracts by modifying them. The section relating to unions was drafted by the Board last June after a campaign was launched to organize the 1,150 teachers in the city system.

Orel Atrocities Charged to Nazis

LONDON, Sept. 8 (AP)—A Russian commission for the investigation of alleged Nazi atrocities charged yesterday that the German Army of Occupation had forced Russian prisoners of war at newly liberated Orel to live "under conditions so horrible as to almost defy description."

In a Moscow radiocast recorded by the Soviet monitor, the commission said the deaths of thousands of Russians at Orel must be placed on several German commanders, whose punishment was called for.

Three thousand persons perished from starvation or complications caused by undernourishment, the radiocast said. No less than 5,000 prisoners of war and noncombatants were buried in a cemetery near the town prison, it declared, adding that there were dozens of such cemeteries in the Orel region.

'Dry' Declaration For U. S. Recommended

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 8 (AP)—The Board of Temperance of the Kentucky Methodist Conference recommended here Sept. 4 that a "declaration of prohibition" be imposed in the United States for the duration of the war.

The Rev. W. L. Clark of Lexington, Chairman of the Board which made its report to the Conference, said the action was taken because of the need for conserving food and other materials which go into the manufacture of alcoholic beverages.

The Board of Temperance also recommended two regulations affecting movie theaters. One would eliminate the showing of motion pictures on Sundays and the other would eliminate the present method of "booking" pictures to theaters, whereby each theater is required to accept all pictures offered in a block instead of selecting which pictures it wants.

Chicago to Check Flow of Population

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 8—With large-scale rebuilding and replanning of neighborhoods, Chicago hopes to check the flow of population to the suburbs and make the interior of the city as attractive as it has made its once-neglected lake front.

The Chicago Plan Commission has started a campaign to interest citizens as well as officials in "remodelling." Its booklet, "Building New Neighborhoods," off the press in August is being given wide distribution in the hope of awakening interest.

The Commission is thinking in big terms and taking a long-range viewpoint. Whatever happens, its members reason, the city will have to rebuild itself in the next three generations, for much of its structure is obsolete. If it rebuilds on the same old pattern of rigid rectangular streets and alleys and insufficient park space, nothing will have been done to stop the migration of residents to the suburbs. But it is quite possible for the city to adopt new patterns which will make city neighborhoods more attractive, the Commission maintains.

"Country Home" Within City

"All the longing of a city dweller for a 'house in the country' can be realized within Chicago," declares T. T. McCrosky, executive director of the Plan Commission, in a preface to the new booklet. "No one need be forced to travel a long distance each day from a remote suburban location to his place of employment, in order to have a quiet home in a protected neighborhood."

The bright spot in the picture is the presence of a great deal of undeveloped land right within the city limits. A start in good neighborhood planning can be made in these areas. At the same time, blighted areas from which much of the population has fled can be reshaped to the new, improved pattern, the planners believe.

There are actually available 41 square miles of land within Chicago suitable for rebuilding now, according to the Plan Commission. This is room enough for a city of 300,000 people. Not all of it is unoccupied, but 18 square miles of it are practically free of buildings. The other 23 square miles consist of blighted and near-blighted properties which must be rebuilt anyway within the next generation.

Maps Published

To indicate what can be done, the Commission has published maps showing two possible ways to develop a large vacant area near the new Dodge Chicago plant, where building is expected to go forward rapidly after the war. Plan A is the old type. Streets are laid out in the gridiron style which Chicago has always favored with blocks as rectangular as the design of a waffle iron. All streets are open to through traffic; every block has its alley. It is a neighborhood to rejoice the heart of the real estate assessor, for every lot is just like its neighbor and easy to evaluate. It also is pleasing to those who lay out the streets. But it is no neighborhood to compete with the pretty garden suburb. Children will have few places to play and must cross many busy streets to go to school. In appearance, the neighborhood is monotonous. As for convenience, it makes no provision for such modern needs as a place to park near stores and churches and movies. It just repeats old mistakes.

Plan B presents a very different picture. While straight through streets surround the area, those within it are what the planners call "curvilinear." This means that they do not wind irresponsibly, but follow a clearly thought out curve pattern which provides easy access to homes, shopping areas, schools and so on. There are no alleys, and in all, fewer streets. This makes possible wider lots (45 to 60 feet for single-family home sites) and provides more park and playground space. Schools are so located that children will need to cross few streets to get to them. Moreover, streets are so designed that fast traffic is kept away from residential areas. The design provides for a variety of types of homes — apartments, row houses, single family dwellings.

Already Chicago has made a start in the direction of what the planners call "resubdivision." The first 232 war houses were built in a resubdivided area called Jeffery Manor, in the Calumet District. A city ordinance was necessary to give the builders power to replan the subdivision, but the results justified the effort, according to the Chicago Plan Commission which prepared the plan in collaboration with the FHA. In comment upon the project, it says: "The replanning not only has resulted in a more attractive layout of streets but has effected economies by saving 764 lineal feet of street improvements. Moreover, it has created a three-acre playground which has been dedicated to the public in exchange for excess street area."

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The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ABOVE SUSPICION—Mystery story about man and wife on mission for British Foreign Office. Elaborate, entertaining melodrama.—M. Y.

ACTION IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC—First-rate melodrama about redoubtable American Merchant Marine men who sail convoys to Europe.—M. Y.

ADVENTURE IN BLACKMAIL—British-made comedy of misunderstanding resulting from a marriage for revenge that turns romantic with good results in entertainment.—M. Y.

AERIAL GUNNER—Strong program melodrama about revengeful air corps man who perishes heroically. Details at gunnery school absorbing.—M. Y.

AIR RAID WARDENS—Laurel and Hardy help defeat Nazi saboteurs.—M. Y. C.

ALASKA HIGHWAY—Melodrama about building of Alcan highway.—M. Y.

ALIBI—Clever detective story well-acted.—M. Y.

ALL BY MYSELF—Variations on triangle situation, with advertising business setting, and song-dance relief, all so-so.—M. Y.

ANDY HARDY'S DOUBLE LIFE—Andy winds up his affairs in Carvel and departs for college. Amusing, sometimes touching, sometimes overdone.—M. Y. C.

APPOINTMENT IN BERLIN—Spy melodrama, with neat twist, centering about Briton who wins confidence of Nazis.—M. Y.

ASSIGNMENT IN BRITTANY—War romance centering about young Frenchman's masquerade as another soldier in his old home.—M. Y.

AT DAWN WE DIE—French boy and girl saboteurs shoot works and escape. Good cast in workmanlike story.—M. Y.

AVENGERS—Conventional war melodrama set in Norway.—M. Y.

BACKGROUND TO DANGER—Adventure story about American who assists in keeping Turkey neutral. Sustained entertainment.—M. Y.

BEHIND THE RISING SUN—Japanese youth becomes killer when war test comes, forsaking his low-caste fiancee, and American friends.—M. Y.

BEST FOOT FORWARD—Entertaining Technicolor musical about girl screen star's adventures as prom date.—M. Y. C.

BLACK HILLS EXPRESS—Regulation Western of Wells-Fargo days.—M. Y. C.

BLACK SEA FIGHTERS—Stirring Russian documentary showing how the people of Sevastopol held out against the Nazis for eight months.—M. Y. C.

BOMBARDIER—Friendly enemies in crews that dropped bombs on Tokyo. Exciting melodrama, strongly masculine in interest.—M. Y.

BOMBERS' MOON—American flier meets Russian girl in Germany and they melodramatically escape to England.—M. Y.

BORDERTOWN GUN FIGHTERS—Lottery swindle smashed in good Western.—M. Y. C.

CAPTIVE WILD WOMAN—Mad surgeon transforms ape into woman, who reverts to ape and kills him. Morbid stuff for horror film fans only.—M.

CHINA—American schoolteacher's devotion to pupils in China stirs callous salesman to rousing deeds in aid of Chinese.—M. Y.

CHINA GIRL—Melodrama about U. S. newsreelman and Chinese teacher's daughter, against war background. Realistic bombing climax.—M. Y.

COASTAL COMMAND—Documentary showing daily work of Royal Air Force in protecting convoys in Northern waters.—M. Y. C.

COLT COMRADES—Hopalong Cassidy outwits crooks who would steal water from ranch.—M. Y. C.

CONEY ISLAND—Honky-tonk singer's rise to fame as Broadway musical star. Gorgeous Technicolor. Will please Betty Grable's following.—M. Y.

CONSTANT NYMPH—Deeply touching, well-acted story of young girl's unrequited love for middle-aged composer, and her passing just when she realizes that she has inspired him.—M. Y.

COWBOY IN MANHATTAN—Class B backstage musical about boy and girl beset by Tin-Pan-Alley chiselers.—M. Y. C.

CRASH DIVE—Night commando raid in Technicolor. Good romantic melodrama of submarine war.—M. Y.

CRYSTAL BALL—Heavy-handed romantic farce about girl who gets her man by masquerading as fortune teller.—M. Y.

DANGER! WOMEN AT WORK—Girls doing war jobs. Mediocre melodrama with confused story, but interesting cast.—M. Y. C.

DEADMAN'S GULCH—Careful formula Western about gangster operators of freight line.—M. Y. C.

DESPERATE JOURNEY—Implausibility, speed, and excitement as RAF bomber crew, brought down over Germany, escape to England.—M. Y.

DESTROYER—Melodrama about dauntless sailor who won't let his mates give up.—M. Y.

DEVIL WITH HITLER—Burlesque in which Satan tricks Hitler into performing a good deed. Sparingly funny.—M. Y.

DIXIE—Technicolor musical with impersonation of Dan Emmett, who wrote famous play and helped start Negro minstrelsy.—M. Y. C.

DU BARRY WAS A LADY—Night club entertainment values again prove dubious source of screen farce, even in Technicolor.—M.

EYES OF THE UNDERWORLD—Honest police chief is framed and cleared in 61 minutes.—M. Y.

FALLEN SPARROW—Thrilling melodramatic tale of espionage with an unromantic conclusion for novel twist.—M. Y.

FALSE FACES—District attorney clears son of false murder charge in sincere, but slow-moving melodrama.—M. Y.

FIGHTING FRONTIER—Daring cowboy poses as outlaw and captures bandits in satisfactory minor Western.—M. Y. C.

FLIGHT FOR FREEDOM—Made reckless by lover's fickleness, girl aviator tragically pilots ship to disaster in far Pacific on Navy mission.—M.

FLYING FORTRESS—Mediocre film about Yanks in the R. A. F., climaxed by raid over Berlin.—M. Y.

FOLLOW THE BAND—Modest musical about farmer-trombonist in night club.—M. Y. C.

FOR WHOM THE BELL TOLLS—Film of Hemingway novel of Spanish Revolution, following book with modulations to be expected. Admirably acted, and photographed in Technicolor in manner to heighten pictorial and dramatic values.—M. Y.

FRONTIER BADMAN—Texans of 1869 beat beef trust in rousing melodrama. Good cast.—M. Y. C.

FRONTIER FURY—Melodrama about hero under unjust cloud who rounds up real bandits.—M. Y. C.

FUGITIVE FROM SONORA—Trick melodrama, which uses Don "Red" Barry as hero and villain. Far not too choicey double bills.—M. Y. C.

GALS INCORPORATED—Tasteless musical about gay bachelor who pretends to be married.—M.

GENTLE GANGSTER—Reformed bootlegger cleans up racketeers.—M. Y.

GET GOING—Fair melodramatic farce about Washington.—M. Y.

GHOSTS ON THE LOOSE—East Side Kids raid propaganda lair.—M. Y.

GOOD LUCK, MR. YATES—War worker, falsely accused of spying, saves shipyard.—M. Y. C.

GOOD MORNING, JUDGE—Mediocre program comedy, with music, about man and woman songsmiths who try to outsmart each other, then marry.—M. Y.

HANGMEN ALSO DIE—Gestapo searches vainly for Czech assassin of Nazi leader in Prague. Exciting melodramatic mystery.—M.

HAPPY GO LUCKY—Caribbean capers and song specialties, done in Technicolor.—M. Y.

HARD WAY—Ruthless heroine maneuvers sister-in-law from poverty to theatrical fame. Candid but sordid study, well-acted.—M.

HEADIN' FOR GOD'S COUNTRY—Fifth columnists in Aleutians find their plans defeated. Lively, but conventional melodrama.—M. Y.

HEAVEN CAN WAIT—Don Ameche as modern Casanova in tricky, oversentimentalized story made amusing by the cynical wit of Ernst Lubitsch's direction.—M. Y.

HENRY ALDRICH SWINGS IT—Henry goes romantic briefly, and encounters crooks in formula melodramatic comedy.—M. Y.

HERS TO HOLD—Agreeable fable with music; boy meets girl, they separate, but will meet again as the war permits.—M. Y. C.

HIDDEN HAND—Melodrama about deranged murderer. Weak in story, direction and acting.—M.

HIT PARADE OF 1943—Romance of Tin Pan Alley, with too-smart writer improved by affection of sweet girl composer.—M. Y.

HIT THE ICE—Abbott and Costello have ludicrous adventures with crooks, ending well in dazzling skiing.—M. Y. C.

HITLER'S MADMAN—Overdone melodrama about destruction of Lidice.—M. Y.

MEN IN HER LIFE—Lackluster tale about carnival rider who becomes great ballerina.—M.

MEXICAN SPITFIRE'S ELEPHANT—Another triangle of scrambled identities involving Uncle Matt, the bibulous Lord Epping, and Camellita Jewel smugglers, too.—M.

MISSION TO MOSCOW—Elaborate screening of former U. S. Ambassador Davies' report on Russia's friendship for United Nations.—M. Y.

MISTER BIG—Juvenile jive session.—M. Y.

MOON AND SIXPENCE—Candid, unorthodox, frequently amazing, and not altogether successful film about broker who deserts family to become painter.

MOON IS DOWN—Impressive translation of Steinbeck's novel about occupation of Norwegian town by Nazi troops, and their inability to make townspeople cower.—M. Y.

MORE THE MERRIER—Washington's housing shortage becomes subject of well-written, mostly-acted romantic farce.—M. Y.

MR. LUCKY—Draft-dodging gambler becomes patriotic member of merchant marine in fairly entertaining melodramatic romance.—M. Y.

MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH—Combination of sentiment, juvenile comedy, and slapstick farce, done as a period piece of the 90's.—M. Y.

MURDER IN TIMES SQUARE—Mystery melodrama for lower brackets.—M.

MY FRIEND FLICKA—Picturesque and touching story of boy's gain in confidence through owning filly. Filmed in Technicolor.—M. Y. C.

MY SISTER EILEEN—Amusing farce. Questionable taste.—M.

MY SON, THE HERO—Strained comedy about down-at-heels fight promoter who puts up successful-businessman front to impress boy.—M. Y.

NEXT OF KIN—Absorbing British mystery, warning against loose talk in our war effort.—M. Y.

NIGHT FOR CRIME—Routine "quickie" about a film studio murder and kidnaping.—M. Y.

NIGHT PLANE FROM CHUNGKING—War melodrama for lower brackets.—M.

NIGHT TO REMEMBER—Fairly amusing mystery farce about murder and blackmail in a Greenwich Village basement flat.—M. Y.

NINE BACHELORS—Guilty farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M. Y.

NOBODY'S DARLING—Fair comedy about home life of pair of screen players and daughter.—M. Y. C.

PASSPORT TO SUEZ—Lone Wolf unjustly suspected in lively melodrama.—M. Y.

PARDON MY GUN—Passable western. Engineer proves girl didn't steal hundred grand.—M. Y. C.

PETTICOAT LARCENY—Girl star of radio seeks local color among crooks and reforms them in a melodrama for the family and juvenile trade.—M. Y. C.

PHANTOM OF THE OPERA—Familiar chiller refilmed in Technicolor with care for musical values. Several horrible scenes.—M. Y. C.

PILOT NO. FIVE—Regenerated tool of corrupt politician pays debt to society by suicide bombing of Japanese in exciting melodrama.—M.

PITURI—Australian-made mystery romance involving lady novelist and white savage.—M.

PITTSBURGH—Comedy melodrama about a couple of tough miners, their girl, their ambitions, and the war. Rough but entertaining.—M. Y.

POWERS GIRL—Comedy romance about photographer and two sisters, one of whom wants to be model. Benny Goodman's "hot licks" welcome.—M.

POWER OF PRESS—Well-meant but lurid melodrama about dangers of irresponsible journalism.—M. Y.

PRESENTING LILY MARS—Backstage musical, with Judy Garland as country girl determined to act. Romantic and spectacular.—M. Y. C.

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Lucille Ball

In "Best Foot Forward"

TENTING TONIGHT IN THE OLD CAMPGROUND—Fair Western of stagecoach days.—M. Y. C.

THEY CAME TO BLOW UP AMERICA—Rambling war melodrama presented as fictionalized background story of case of eight saboteurs captured about a year ago.—M. Y. C.

THEY GOT ME COVERED—Amusing farcical situations and abundance of snappy repartee in Bob Hope's familiar style.—M. Y.

THIS IS THE ARMY—Spectacular musical comedy version of stage revue, with original cast of 350 soldiers, and others for handsome, stirring patriotic entertainment.—M. Y. C.

THIS LAND IS MINE—Mild schoolmaster emerges as hero of Nazi-dominated town. Exceptional cast, inspiring theme.—M. Y.

THREE HEARTS FOR JULIA—Foreign correspondent and his neglected wife in thin but agreeable romantic farce of musical interest.—M. Y. C.

THUMBS UP—Passable minor musical about singer who learns to place good of Allied war effort ahead of ambition.—M. Y. C.

TONIGHT WE RAID CALAIS—Minidrama about two British saboteurs working with French underground to blow up Nazi-occupied factory.—M. Y.

TRAIL RIDERS—Range Busters, hop-life mates leader who poses as vigilante.—M. Y. C.

TRUCK BUSTERS—Third-rate melodrama about independents vs. racketeering monopolists.—M. Y.

TWO SENORITAS FROM CHICAGO—Fair backstage musical about three girls determined to get on stage.—M. Y.

TWO TICKETS FOR LONDON—Smooth and good, if slow-paced, melodrama about falsely accused fugitive.—M. Y.

TWO WEEKS TO LIVE—Lum 'n' Abner fans will enjoy this farce about efforts to get quick money out of hair-raising adventure.—M. Y. C.

UNDER SECRET ORDERS—British spy film dashes off with not very entertaining results.—M. Y.

VICTORY THROUGH AIR POWER—Entertaining and absorbing Disney combination of cartoons and realistic photography to present Maj. Alexander P. de Seversky's argument for the consolidation of all U. S. air power under single separate command.—M. Y. C.

WAGON TRACKS WEST—Indian, crooked commissioner, rich grazing lands stirred together into cracking Western.—M. Y. C.

WAR AGAINST MRS. HADLEY—Story about a self-centered woman who finds the war is more important than her personal desires. Skillfully acted but plot lacks suspense.—M. Y.

WATCH ON THE RHINE—Paul Lukas and Bette Davis in moving drama of couple devoted to the underground opposition to fascism.—M. Y. C.

WE'VE NEVER BEEN LICKED—War melodrama which has Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College for the most part as scene, and exciting airplane-ship battle for finish.—M. Y.

WEST SIDE KID—Far-fetched melodrama about gangster who reforms neglected family.—M. Y.

WILD HORSE STAMPEDE—New western series starts with roundup of horse thieves.—M. Y. C.

WE ARE THE MARINES—Interesting, full-length March of Time film about making of a Marine. A few battle scenes.—M. Y.

WEST OF TEXAS—Modestly budgeted western with song.—M. Y. C.

WHAT'S BUZZIN' COUSIN?—Passable musical romance of radio entertainers.—M. Y. C.

WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME—Soldier hero on furlough briefly mistaken for a deserter. Minor musical.—M. Y. C.

WHITE SAVAGE—Technicolor South Seas romance of princess and fisherman.—M. Y. C.

WILD HORSE RUSTLERS—Government agents tangle with Nazi agents who seek to destroy Uncle Sam's horses. Rubber-stamp western.—M. Y. C.

WINGS OVER THE PACIFIC—Quickie South Seas stuff with war incidents for topicality.—M. Y. C.

YANKS AHOY—Two battling sergeants capture submarine in knockabout melodrama.—M. Y. C.

YANKEE DOODLE DANDY—James Cagney's superb playing and dancing plus George M. Cohan's tunes dominate biography of song-and-dance man. En-

YOUNG MR. PITT—Lavish, handsome, somewhat overlengthy drama in which Pitt's leadership of England against Napoleon parallels, by implication, contemporary events. Well acted and directed, and generally accurate.—M. Y.

YOUNGEST PROFESSION—Girl autograph hunter meets movie stars amusingly, and entangles parents in harmless but annoying gossip.—M. Y. C.

Recent Releases

CLAUDIA—Dorothy McGuire repeating on the screen her delightful performance of a rattle-pate tomboy who grew up.—M. Y.

FIRED WIFE—Matrimonial farce about misunderstanding in advertising and theatrical business. Well cast and continuously amusing.—M. Y.

HI DIDDLE DIDDLE—Farce with music about delayed honeymoon, for those looking for frothy entertainment only.—M. Y.

JOHNNY COME LATELY—Roving reporter befriends woman publisher and mixes in small-town politics, with good melodramatic results.—M. Y.

SKY'S THE LIMIT—War-time romantic comedy which Fred Astaire highlights with his unique dances, with Joan Leslie as his partner.—M. Y.

SLEEPY LAGOON—Girl mayor of defense-plant town gets best of racketeers in passsable melodrama.—M. Y. C.

SO PROUDLY WE HAIL!—Exceptional cast in moving story of heroism of nurses on Bataan and at Corregidor.—M. Y.

SOMEONE TO REMEMBER—Sentimental comedy about mother who never gave up hope of seeing her long-lost son. Well-cast minor romantic interest.—M. Y. C.

HITLER, DEAD OR ALIVE—Alcatraz graduates go to Berlin to "get" Hitler.—M. Y.

HOLY MATRIMONY—Amusing fable about famous painter who wished to live peaceful life.—M. Y. C.

HONEYMOON LODGE—Slender musical about estranged husband and wife who become reconciled through re-enactment of courtship.—M. Y.

HOPPY SERVES A WRIT—Hopalong Cassidy catches bandits. Evergreen melodramatics.—M. Y. C.

HOOSIER HOLIDAY—Musical with Hoosier Hot Shots and other radio talent.—M. Y. C.

HOW'S ABOUT IT?—Tin Pan Alley romance that will be enjoyed by those who like Andrews Sisters' style of warbling.—M. Y. C.

HUMAN COMEDY—William Saroyan's pleasant and touching comment upon life in a small town and a particular family as affected by the war.—M. Y. C.

IDAHO—Western, well done, with singing ranger who rounds up bank robbers.—M. Y. C.

IMMORTAL SERGEANT—Libyan desert war story, weakened by cliches and romantic interludes.—M. Y.

INVISIBLE AGENT—Spy story utilizing camera tricks, brutality and Keystone comedy.—M. Y.

IT AIN'T HAY—Abbot and Costello in knockabout antics involving ancient nag and champion race horse.—M. Y. C.

IT'S A GREAT LIFE—More Blondie and Dagwood adventures, this time with horse.—M. Y. C.

JACARE—Camera record of expedition up Amazon to capture alligators and other creatures.—M. Y.

JITTERBUGS—Laurel and Hardy tangle with crooks and recover girl's bank roll amid slapstick antics and musical turns.—M. Y. C.

JUNIOR ARMY—Freddie Bartholomew and the Dead End kids unmask Nazi agent.—M. Y. C.

KID RIDES AGAIN—Billy the Kid, framed for a crime he didn't commit, rounds up gang. Routine Western.—M. Y.

KING OF THE COWBOYS—Roy Rogers sings and shoots his way through well-made, finely paced western about saboteurs masquerading as carnival entertainers.—M. Y. C.

LAST WILL OF DR. MABUSF—Well-made but morbid mystery story, a study of criminal insanity, with excursions into hypnotism, ghosts and "transmigration of souls."—M.

LADIES' DAY—Farce about domestic affairs of baseball players. Lupe Velez sets pace.—M. Y. C.

LADY OF BURLESQUE—Backstage murder mystery melodrama in sexy setting.—M.

LADY GANGSTER—Mediocre crime melodrama.—M.

LAND OF HUNTED MEN—Range Busters help round up robbers. Fair program supporter.—M. Y. C.

LASSE-MAJA—Pleasant Swedish film about adventures of Eighteenth Century Robin Hood.—M. Y.

LAW OF THE NORTHWEST—Mounties defeat land grabbers in ordinary melodrama.—M. Y. C.

LEATHER BURNERS—Hopalong Cassidy catches cattle rustlers again.—M. Y. C.

LET'S FACE IT—Passable musical about soldiers and flighty married couples.—M. Y.

LET'S HAVE FUN—Mild program comedy for those who enjoy Bert Gordon's radio humor as "the mad Russian."—M. Y. C.

LEOPARD MAN—Morbid melodrama about man of twisted mentality who kills young women during spells of aberration. Almost continuously seeks to evoke sense of fear.—M.

LIFE OF SIMON BOLIVAR—Exhaustive and historically accurate Mexican film biography of liberator of Latin-American countries.—M. Y.

LONDON BLACKOUT MURDERS — Machine-made mystery thriller about murderer who takes justice into his own hands.—M.

LONE PRAIRIE—Uneven western, exciting at times, with cowboys rounding up pay roll robbers in romance of the open spaces.—M. Y. C.

LONE STAR TRAIL—Entertaining, if routine, western mixing thrills with comedy.—M. Y. C.

LUCKY LEGS—Playboy bequeaths million to show girl, who becomes romantically interested in lawyer hired by relatives to contest will. Racketeers also make play for money. Idle hour fluff.—M. Y.

MASQUERADE—Russian version of century-old tragic poem by Lermontov, with Byronic hero who learns that he cannot look with contempt upon less clever men.—M. Y.

MAYOR OF 44TH STREET—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes. Hoodlumism featured in story.—M.

McGUERINS FROM BROOKLYN—William Bendix in robust fun among the taxidrivers, with domestic entanglements straightened out at Max Baer's health farm.—M. Y.

MEANEST MAN IN THE WORLD—Jack Benny tries to be mean (but it goes against his nature) in a fairly amusing farce.—M. Y. C.

PRELUDE TO WAR—Factual pictorial record, with commentary, of causes of World War II, starting with occupation of Manchuria.—M. Y. C.

PRIDE OF THE YANKEES—Incidents in life of Lou Gehrig. Entertaining, moving, and generally accurate; acted with warmth and sincerity. Several exciting baseball sequences.—M. Y. C.

PRISON MUTINY—Slightly artificial prison reform melodrama.—M. Y.

PURPLE V—Passable low-priced melodrama about downed British flier's escape from Germany.—M. Y.

QUIET, PLEASE, MURDER—Killer explains crimes by saying he enjoyed the fear of knowing he would be caught. He is.—M.

RANDOM HARVEST—Shell-shock victim marries girl who rehabilitates him. Struck by taxi, he remembers his real identity and nearly marries another girl. Long and sentimental.—M. Y.

RAVAGED EARTH—Record of Japanese brutalities in China, particularly Shanghai. Excessively gruesome.—M.

REDHEAD FROM MANHATTAN—Class B musical that gives Lupe Velez a dual role.—M. Y. C.

REPORT FROM THE ALEUTIANS — Technicolor documentary showing how U. S. forces are preparing to bomb Japanese out of Kiska. Handsome, instructive, inspiriting.—M. Y. C.

REVEILLE WITH BEVERLY—Musical film with just enough plot to introduce half a dozen swing bands and specialty acts.—M. Y. C.

RHYTHM OF THE ISLANDS—Minor musical diversion in South Seas spoofing the "let's-get-away-from-it-all" routine.—M. Y. C.

RHYTHM PARADE—Low budget musical.—M. Y

ROBIN HOOD OF THE RANGE—Well-worn meller material.—M. Y. C.

SAGEBRUSH LAW—Tim Holt rounds up bank swindlers and clears father's name in familiar melodramatic style.—M. Y. C.

SARONG GIRL—Night club-crook set-up for routine musical melodrama.—M. Y.

SALUDOS AMIGOS—Superb Disney travelogue in South America. Amusing, entertaining, and instructive.—M. Y. C.

SALUTE TO THE MARINES—Retired Marine leads delaying action. Lively melodrama.—M. Y.

SALUTE FOR THREE—Tritely plotted musical program filler.—M. Y. C.

SECRET ENEMIES—G-men get Nazi in 59 minutes of familiar action melodrama.—M. Y.

SECRETS OF THE UNDERGROUND—Unpretentious yet well-made murder mystery, solved by romantic district attorney and girl reporter.—M. Y.

HANTYTOWN—Unpretentious melodrama with music, about neighborhood tomboy who becomes radio singer.—M. Y. C.

SEVEN MILES FROM ALCATRAZ—Escaped convicts, still patriotic, beat up Nazi agents and save the plans. Minor melodrama.—M. Y.

SHERLOCK HOLMES IN WASHINGTON—Sherlock slickly prevents enemy agents from stealing important papers.—M. Y. C.

SHRINE OF VICTORY—Documentary showing Greek resistance to Fascist Invasion.—M. Y.

SHADOW OF A DOUBT—Super Hitchcock thriller. Script, photography and acting excellent.—M. Y.

SHIP AHOY—Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M. Y.

SILVER FLEET—Sabotage in Netherlands, acted neatly in exciting British melodrama.—M. Y.

SILVER SKATES—Good revue on ice, with Kenny Baker's singing and Belita's clever skating.—M. Y. C.

SILVER SPURS—Roy Rogers solves a murder mystery in which he is falsely accused.—M. Y. C.

SLIGHTLY DANGEROUS — Shop girl's dream of handsome husband and luxury comes true after entertaining adventures.—M. Y. C.

SOMETHING TO SHOUT ABOUT — Vaudeville returns in a backstage musical which displays some good incidental talent. Cole Porter songs.—M. Y.

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE — Steadily entertaining British melodrama of return of vital war machines from France.—M. Y.

SONG OF TEXAS—Roy Rogers sings and shoots way through lively western.—M. Y. C.

SONG TO THE WIND—Italian-made musical romance about concert tenor. Pleasant though hampered by lack of English titles.—M. Y. C.

SPITFIRE—Leslie Howard in stirring British-made picture showing how the Spitfire fighting plane was brought to high efficiency.—M. Y. C.

SPY TRAIN—Cheaply made, but fast pace helps melodrama involving reporter and Nazi agents.—M. Y.

SQUADRON LEADER X—English melodrama of the chase, skilfully done, with British hot on trail of tricky Nazi flier.—M. Y.

STAGE DOOR CANTEEN—Glorifying Canteen's service to soldiers and sailors. Many stage and screen luminaries, and six name bands.—M. Y. C.

STAND BY FOR ACTION—Entertaining war melodrama with amusing comedy touches and some first rate acting. Plausibility derives more from players than plot.—M. Y.

STAR SPANGLED RHYTHM—Super all-star production in which some 43 of Paramount's headliners participate, if at first you don't see what you like, just wait a minute.—M. Y.

STORMY WEATHER—Bill Robinson's inimitable dancing in Negro musical that touches on incidents in his career.—M. Y. C.

STRANGER FROM PECOS—Bandits get 20 minutes start, but they haven't a chance in this melodramatic setup.—M. Y. C.

STRANGER IN TOWN—Small-town political machine smashed in fair melodrama.—M. Y. C.

STRICTLY IN THE GROOVE—Musical about another of the younger generation who convinces his elders of the commercial advantages of swing.—M. Y.

STAND BY, ALL NETWORKS—News commentator tracks down saboteurs in conventional action melodrama.—M. Y. C.

SUBMARINE BASE—Gangster, suspected of aiding Nazis, double-crosses them instead. Exciting Class B melodrama, well-played.—M. Y.

SWING YOUR PARTNERS—Popular radio entertainers in mild comedy with music about woman manufacturer who by going to work incog discovers how to treat workers better.—M. Y. C.

TAHITI HONEY—Backstage musical with Simone Simon heading a good cast in passable comedy designed for dual bills.—M. Y. C.

TARZAN TRIUMPHS—Johnny Weissmuller defeats Nazi paratroopers who drop into jungle.—M. Y.

TAXI, MISTER—Good-humored but not too bright taxi magnate exposes gangsters in comic melodrama.—M. Y. C.

TENNESSEE JOHNSON—Biographical drama of past-Civil War history, making President Johnson martyr in democracy's cause. Well acted.—M. Y. C.

NOTICE

"Pulpwood cutting has recently been listed as an essential occupation and those engaged in it should now include such activities in connection with any application for supplementary gasoline, tire, or automotive rations.

"If you are using gasoline-powered equipment in sawing, drawing or trucking pulpwood and it is absolutely necessary for you to have an additional allowance, you should report the fact to your local rationing board, giving full information as to the number of cords to be cut and the distance it must be trucked.

"Ceiling prices for pulpwood have been set by this office and are available upon application to your nearest OPA District Office. There is no present intention of revising these prices."

Prentiss Brown, Administrator Office of Price Administration.

WIN WITH WOOD — US VICTORY PULPWOOD CAMPAIGN

M·G·M MAESTRO OF MUSIC AND MIRTH!

does it again with

"I dood it!"

Starring

RED SKELTON

ELEANOR POWELL

JIMMY DORSEY AND HIS ORCHESTRA

Coming soon!

3-Gallon Week For 'A' Cars Is Seen Possible

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—William J. Gottlieb, President of the Automobile Club of New York, said last night that enough gasoline has been allocated to the East Coast by the Petroleum Administration for War to allow an immediate equalization of "A"-card rations with the Middle West's three gallons per week value.

He said the gasoline increase was 98,000 barrels daily for September.

Mr. Gottlieb, who also is Chairman of the newly organized Eastern Petroleum Consumers Council, said he had received information from official sources that the September allotment of gasoline to the East had been increased substantially over that of August.

On this basis, he said, he challenged a statement Monday by the Office of Price Administration in Washington forecasting a continued gasoline shortage for the East until later in the fall.

The OPA statement said that the Eastern supply was not sufficiently improved to permit an increase in "A"-coupon value and motorists should plan to make their "A"-6 coupons, each equivalent to one and one third gallons a week, last through Nov. 22.

"There must be some mistake in the basis on which the OPA is calculating coupon values," Mr. Gottlieb declared.

He said his source of information had shown that the PAW had certified delivery of 440,000 barrels of gasoline for September, adding that this was 98,000 barrels more than the August certification of 342,000 barrels.

Three Filipino Ship Captains In Service of United States

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Three Filipino ocean-ship captains are in the service of the United States for the duration of the war, together with their large and valuable ships. They are Capt. Ramon Pons and Capt. Cornelio Joaquin of the De la Rama Steamship Company, of Manila, and Capt. Ramon Silos, of the Nonsuco Company (North Negros Sugar Company). All three occasionally turn up in one American port or another. Captains Pons is perhaps the proudest man in the trio, because the Navy gun crew on his ship has bagged quite a respectable number of enemy planes and hopes to get more. The ship had a dramatic taste of enemy aerial fire, but while the gun crew worked valiantly and to precise effect, Captain Pons zigzagged out of danger.

Captain Silos is the dean of these captains, all of them graduates of the Philippine Nautical School. Japan tries to say that America did nothing for Philippine shipping, but this remarkable schcool and fleets of Filipino interisland and ocean ships prove that what Japan says is not true. Filipinos, natural seamen, had every encouragement in shipping from the United States from the beginning. The Philippines also had their own registration of ocean ships, just as independent countries have.

In the years that these three captains went to the Nautical School, it was under Capt. Carl Rydell, a very famous and competent Norwegian seaman whose training of his students was hard and thorough. Captain Silos was graduated by Captain Rydell in 1920. At once he sought an American ship, and shipped for two years as an able-bodied seaman. Then he took his officer's examination at Manila and got his mate's papers, qualifying in later examinations as a captain of ocean vessels on any seas. His colleagues went through a similar routine. Captain Silos's early ships plied to Japan from Manila for coal and took him to many minor ports on coastal islands as well as to the big ports known to all Pacific ships' captains. Going to Australia for coal and cattle taught Captain Silos those water too. He knows various routes for Allied ships, back to Manila, when the United Nations are ready for that offensive.

Captain Silos bears a letter to Admiral Chester Nimitz certifying his qualifications as a pilot to lead an Allied fleet to Japan.

Irrepressible Taney 'Jumps Gun' Again

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Treasury is having trouble again with Taney County in the Missouri Ozarks.

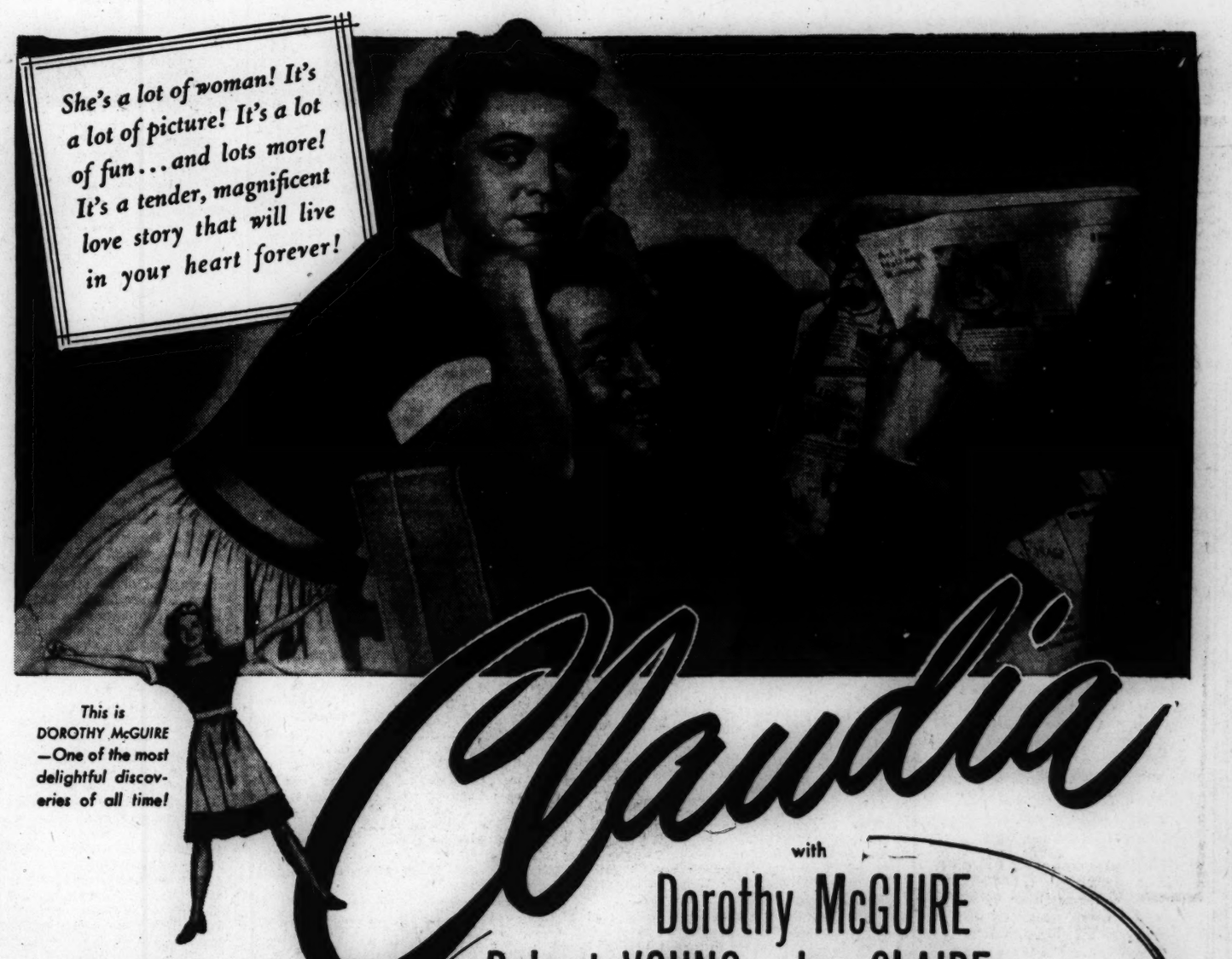
First, the County complained about its quota for the Third War Loan. "Too low," said the Rev. J. E. Chase, Drive Chairman.

So the Treasury upped the $97,000 figure to $100,000.

Last night the County wanted to report its drive completed and oversubscribed.

But this time, the Treasury held firm. The War Loan doesn't even open officially until midnight tonight, so Taney County will have to wait until Thursday to make its report.

THE STORY OF A GIRL WHO BECAME A WOMAN . . . IN THE TWINKLING OF A MAN'S EYE . . . IN THE FLASH OF LOVE'S GREAT COURAGE!



She's a lot of woman! It's a lot of picture! It's a lot of fun . . . and lots more! It's a tender, magnificent love story that will live in your heart forever!

This is DOROTHY McGUIRE —One of the most delightful discoveries of all time!

Claudia

with

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Reginald GARDINER • Olga BACLANOVA

Directed by Edmund GOULDING

Produced by William PERLBERG

WILLIAM GOETZ in Charge of Production • Adapted for the Screen by Morrie Ryskind • From the Play by Rose Franken As Produced for the Stage by John Golden

Triumphantly filmed from the great stage play, book, radio program and Redbook magazine stories.

20th CENTURY-FOX PICTURE

COMING SOON TO YOUR FAVORITE THEATRE

The Home Forum

The Place of Safety

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LOOKING AROUND at the destruction in the present-day world, me naturally cry out for a place of safety and wonder where it may be found. History teaches that no such place exists, for no material discovery has ever been able to offer security from the many forms of evil's destructiveness. Hence we reach the conclusion that there is no inviolable material safety, and we turn to God with the Psalmist's cry, "Hide me from the secret counsel of the wicked; from the insurrection of the workers of iniquity" (Psalms 64:2).

The Scriptures set forth many beautiful promises of succor and protection for all who turn to God for it. Jesus gave ample proof of such protection, leaving his rich legacy for the benefit of mankind. But the world, blinded by the limitations of material thinking, has as a whole failed to make use of its God-given heritage, and still flounders more or less at the mercy of evil's boasts to power.

Christian Science has come to awaken men, to teach them that God alone is power and that man is at one with this power through right thinking. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of this Science, in her book, "Pulpit and Press," says (p. 3), "Know, then, that you possess sovereign power to think and act rightly, and that nothing can dispossess you of this heritage and trespass on Love," continuing, "Our surety is in our confidence that we are indeed dwellers in Truth and Love, man's eternal mansion."

To dwell in Truth and Love is to dwell in the calmness, poise, and fearlessness of righteous thoughts. Truly though thousands may fall at our side and tens of thousands at our right hand, evil will not come nigh us if, refusing to bow down in fear and subjection to its claims, we give praise and glory only to God. Prison doors opened and bands fell off as Paul and Silas sang praises to God in the face of evil's boasted strength and dominion over them. The same loving Father governs the world today and awaits only our undivided allegiance and wholehearted trust in Him to deliver us from any untoward situation we may be facing.

* * *

Through the study and practice of Christian Science we learn to think according to spiritual facts rather than to judge from outward appearances. We learn that man is a spiritual idea rather than a mortal with a material body to be protected and guarded in fear and trepidation. We learn that it is not where, or in what condition, our bodies seem to be that matters, but rather the state of our thought. If our thinking bears witness to Truth, we are safe in the air, on the battle front, at sea or at home, safe from disease, death, and danger.

Today many are going forth to meet the foe girded with this armor of spiritual understanding and none are finding it lacking in invincibility. Says Micah (7:6), "A man's enemies are the men of his own house." Understanding this to mean wrong thoughts rather than individuals, we become more alert to bar our mental doors against such would-be invaders as hatred, revenge, envy, jealousy, and fear. Thus on guard we find that these "enemies" have no authority by which to enter consciousness or with which to resist ejection therefrom. By the same door through which they would enter would also come sickness, sin, death, and danger. Closing to one, we also close to the other. Writes Mrs. Eddy in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 210), "Good thoughts are an impervious armor; clad therewith you are completely shielded from the attacks of error of every sort."

* * *

A widow whose only son, not yet of draft age, desired to volunteer his services for his country, bade him go, knowing that God gives only good to His child and that one cannot suffer from doing right. This relinquishment of earthly claims to parenthood, and the glad leaving of everything in the hands of the one Father, served as a complete protection to both mother and son from all sense of separation and loneliness, and the son was placed in a most desirable location for service with excellent opportunities for rapid promotion. How paltry are human judgment and reasoning compared with divine intelligence! God is so able and willing to govern and care for His creation! Our part is not to interfere.

Let us not be deceived by the different aspects presented by evil. They all belong to the same nothingness. The omnipresence of God permits no place for or degree of an opposite to His goodness, but fills space with effulgence, affluence, and joy. We live in this fullness of God—in living, breathing, vibrant unity with it, spontaneously resistant to every negative suggestion of the carnal mind. To know this is to evidence it humanly, and this affords complete safety and immunity from the besetments of evil. Through the consciousness of uplifted, holy thoughts, come God's angel messages of love reaching out to all the nations of the world, purifying and elevating them to behold something better than and beyond selfish desire, greed, and passion. No greater protection can be found than spiritual thinking, free from the taint of earthly strife. And it lies within the reach of all.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]

Prayer That Brings Results

At Casablanca, in the Southwest Pacific, and elsewhere, the world has been witnessing stirring examples of answered prayer.

Food, water, safety, greater effectiveness, and healing of sickness and wounds, have been acutely needed, and have come through prayer. Even skeptics, seeing the results, have been convinced.

What, broadly, is the meaning of these experiences? Is there a kind of prayer that can be counted on—that is definitely available and availing under all conditions? Can there be prayer without groping, without mystery, with certainty as to its results?

The answer to these questions, Christian Science shows, is an unqualified Yes. The words of the Founder of Christianity, "Ask, and ye shall receive"—words which bore no hint of an exception—are revealed in this teaching as a statement of pure Science.

There *is* a sure method of asking; and even children often use it.

The first chapter of the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, explains the spiritually scientific and unfailing prayer. Study of this great chapter—to say nothing of other portions of the book—has brought healing and increased dominion to countless thousands.

Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in black, blue, or brown morocco leather at $5; a DeLuxe Edition in black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather at $7, and in various other editions at higher and lower prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere or will be sent postpaid on receipt of remittance by

ALFRED PITTMAN
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway Street
Boston 15, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Catalogue of all the works of Mrs Eddy sent free on request.

By Courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE MORNING BELL": *A Painting by Winslow Homer*

DURING THE EARLY DAYS of his career as a painter, Winslow Homer delighted in portraying the rural American scene. Uninfluenced by the art of his time, or, indeed, by that of the past, he painted directly from nature. Avoiding the conventional formulas of his day, the dull "brown sauce" of contemporary landscape, he painted outdoor scenes in all their clarity of color, light, and atmosphere.

"The Morning Bell," painted about 1864, is typical of his work before he turned to marine subjects and depiction of the struggle of man and sea. These earlier subjects dealt almost entirely with the pleasures of country life—the farm scene, milkmaids, school children at play, hoop-skirted young women enjoying the sport of the day, especially croquet, and the like. This painting illustrates Homer's objective approach to his subject. Unconsciously perhaps, he has achieved an unusual and unconventional composition in this long horizontal canvas. The play of sunlight and shadow creates a broad and simple design and also points up and enlivens the details of the picture. The interest and action are spontaneous and fresh and, above all, unstilted; and the charm of country life, the early morning light, and the simple routine of a rural day are clearly evoked.

Winslow Homer, acknowledged to be perhaps the greatest of our objective painters of the outdoors, was almost entirely untaught. He did, however, serve a long apprenticeship; first as a lithographer and then as a leading free-lance illustrator. For many years, he contributed illustrations to *Harper's Weekly*, notably his anecdotes of camp life in the Civil War. These years of experience enlarged rather than limited his abilities when he turned completely to painting in oils after the war.

From this period on, he painted the life he loved; first the rural scenes and resort life of his period. Then he retired to Prout's Neck, Maine, where, living almost a hermit's life, he turned his full energies to painting the sea and the people who live by it. Homer himself was always an outdoor person, a hunter and a sportsman, and he painted this life with gusto and understanding, as evidenced by his oils and water colors of cool pines, mountains, and fishing streams of the Adirondacks and Canada. In the winter months, he left his lonely bit of seashore to paint brilliant water colors in the Bahamas, Florida, Bermuda, and Cuba.

B. T.

O lugar seguro

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta página

EM FACE da destruição que se vê por toda a parte no mundo de hoje, os homens naturalmente clamam por um lugar seguro e perguntam a si mesmos onde o poderão encontrar. A história ensina-nos que não existe tal lugar, visto que nenhuma descoberta material foi até hoje capaz de oferecer refúgio contra as muitas formas de destruição com que o mal se nos apresenta. Chegamos, portanto, à conclusão de que não ha segurança material inviolavel, e voltamo-nos para Deus com o clamor do Salmista: "Esconde-me do secreto conselho dos maus, e do tumulto dos que obram a iniquidade" (Salmos 64:2).

As Escrituras enumeram muitas e belas promessas de socorro e proteção para todos aqueles que a procuram, voltando-se para Deus. Jesús deu provas amplas desta proteção, deixando seu precioso legado para benefício da humanidade. Mas o mundo, cego pelas limitações do pensar material, tem, geralmente, sido incapaz de fazer uso da herança que lhe foi legada por Deus, e continúa a mover-se, incerto, mais ou menos à mercê das pretensões com que o mal se arroga poder.

A Ciência Cristã veiu para despertar os homens e ensinar-lhes que Deus é o único poder e que o homem é uno com este poder por meio do pensar correto. Mary Baker Eddy, a Descobridora e Fundadora desta Ciência, diz-nos em seu livro *Pulpit and Press* (O Púlpito e a Imprensa), pg. 3: "Sabe, então, que possues poder soberano para pensar e agir corretamente, e que nada te pode desapossar desta herança e trespassar no Amor," e continúa: "A nossa segurança está na nossa confiança em que na realidade habitamos na Verdade e Amor, mansão eterna do homem."

Habitar na Verdade e Amor é habitar na tranquilidade, repouso, e intrepidez de pensamentos verdadeiros. Em verdade, muito embora caiam milhares ao nosso lado e dezenas de milhares à nossa dextra, o mal não se chegará a nós se, recusando-nos a curvar-nos com mêdo e sujeição às suas pretensões, louvarmos e glorificarmos sómente a Deus. As portas da prisão abriram-se e as correntes foram soltas quando Paulo e Silas oraram e entoaram hinos a Deus em face do pretenso poder e domínio do mal sobre êles. O mesmo Pai amoroso governa o mundo hoje e espera que fechemos a porta a um, cerramo-la igualmente ao outro. Mrs. Eddy escreve em *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* (A Primeira Igreja de Cristo, Cientista, e Miscelânea), pg. 210: "Os bons pensamentos são uma armadura impenetrável; revestidos com ela, estareis completamente protegidos contra os ataques do êrro de toda a sorte."

O filho único de uma viúva, o qual ainda não tinha atingido a idade militar, desejou oferecer os seus serviços à sua pátria, e ela permitiu-lhe que fosse, pois estava certa de que Deus envia sómente o bem a Seus filhos e que nenhum dêles pode sofrer por praticar o bem. Assim, a renúncia aos direitos paternais da terra e a resolução de deixar com alegria tudo nas mãos do único Pai, resultou em proteção completa para ambos, mãe e filho, de todo o senso de separação e isolamento, e o filho foi colocado ao serviço num lugar muito desejavel com excelentes oportunidades para que fosse promovido com rapidez. Quão insignificantes são a razão e o planear humanos em comparação com a inteligência divina! Quanto pode e deseja Deus governar e cuidar de Sua criação! A nossa parte é a de não interferir.

Não nos deixemos enganar pelos vários aspetos com que o mal se nos apresenta. Êles são parte do mesmo nada. A onipresença de Deus não permite nem o lugar nem a existência em qualquer grau de coisa alguma que se possa opôr à Sua bondade, mas enche o espaço com efulgência, afluência, e alegria. O homem vive nesta totalidade de Deus—vivendo, respirando, em vibrante união com ela, resistindo espontâneamente a todas as sugestões negativas da mente carnal. O conhecimento deste fato é demonstra-lo na nossa experiência humana, e isto dá-nos completa proteção e imunidade contra as investidas do mal. Por meio de pensamentos santos e elevados, vêm as mensagens angélicas do amor de Deus abrangendo todas as nações do mundo, purificando-as e elevando-as ao ponto de reconhecerem algo de melhor e muito além do desejo egoista, da cobiça, e da paixão. Não ha proteção que possa igualar o pensar espiritual, livre da contaminação das lutas terrestres—e essa proteção está ao alcance de todos.

Informações acêrca de literatura da Ciência Cristã, em português, obtêm-se escrevendo à Christian Science Publishing Society (A Sociedade Publicadora da Ciência Cristã), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

First Day of School

The child stops skipping.
He turns and grins shyly;
He waves his hand
And calls: "Good-by, Mother."
Then he hops and skips again
Around the corner
Out of your sight
Into a brave new world.

LUCILE J. GILBERT

Old Customs Prevail in Candleford Green

AS SHE FOLLOWED her new employer through the little office and out to the big front living kitchen, the hands of the grandfather's clock pointed to a quarter to four. It was really only a quarter past three and the Post Office clock gave that time exactly, but the house clocks were purposely kept half an hour fast and meals and other domestic matters were timed by them. To keep thus ahead of time was an old custom in many country families which was probably instituted to ensure the early rising of man and maid in the days when five or even four o'clock was not thought an unreasonably early hour at which to begin the day's work. . . .

The kitchen was a large room with a flagstone floor and two windows, beneath which stood a long, solid-looking table large enough to accommodate the whole household at mealtimes. The foreman and three young unmarried smiths lived in the house, and each of these had his own place at table. Miss Lane, in a higher chair than the others, known as a carving chair, sat enthroned at the head of the table, then, on the side facing the windows, came Laura and Matthew, the foreman, with a long space of tablecloth between them, supposed to be reserved for visitors. . . . The young smiths sat three abreast at the bottom end of the table and Zillah, the maid, had a small side-table of her own. All meals excepting tea were taken in this order.

Cooking and washing-up were done in the back kitchen; the front kitchen was the family living- and dining-room. In the fireplace a small sitting-room grate with hobs had replaced the fire on the hearth of a few years before; but the open chimney and chimney-corners had been left, and from one of these a long, high-backed settle ran out into the room. In the space thus enclosed a red-and-black carpet had been laid to accommodate Miss Lane's chair at the head of the table and a few fireside chairs. This little room within a room was known as the hearthplace. Beyond it the stone floor was bare but for a few mats.

Brass candlesticks and a brass pestle and mortar ornamented the high mantelshelf, and there were brass warming-pans on the walls, together with a few coloured prints; one of the first man in this country to carry an umbrella—rain was coming down in sheets and he was followed by a jeering but highly ornamental crowd. A blue-and-white dish of oranges stuck with cloves stood upon the dresser. They were dry and withered at that time of the year, but still contributed their quota to the distinctive flavour of the air.

Everything there was just as Miss Lane had inherited it. Excepting a couple of easy chairs by the hearth, she had added nothing.

—From "Candleford Green," by FLORA THOMPSON. (New York: Oxford.)

If You Want Anything to Grow—

WHAT I KEEP looking for among my workers is special aptitude, and I am finding it all the time. Indeed, it is tragic to come upon so much sleeping talent and at the same time to realize that so little of it will ever find opportunity for development. Gentle little Flora has "a green hand." She can make anything grow. She loves flowers and bushes and trees. She hates weeds. She has not indeed mastered, as the officers of garden clubs master, the names of growing things; to her the Pride-of-India tree is just the "pindly-windly." But in her own way she can identify all growing things; and she seems by some happy dark magic to understand the individual characteristics of each. Any woman who will really work in a garden is better than a man at such business; for to her task she brings an instinctive feminine feeling for beauty and for order. Flora once said to me, "If you want anything to grow, you got to love it."

As with so many casual Negro sayings, there is in this one a deep poetic implication. —From "Home by the River," by ARCHIBALD RUTLEDGE. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

Improving the Time

I KEEP MY CLOCK half-an-hour fast. I was always rather secretive about this, until I met a person who keeps her clock an hour-and-a-half fast. This makes me out so conservative that, at last, I feel qualified to discuss the habit.

It may be mad, but it is not without its method. When you oversleep and the clock says 7:15, it is almost as good as waking from a bad dream to remember that it's all a joke—the real time is 6:45. And, no matter how late you wake, it's never so bad as it seems, if only the clock is fast.

It does hurry one up a bit, too. Not by the whole margin, of course. Careful observation has led me to the conclusion that you can count on its accelerating you by just about half the margin allowed. You know the clock is fast—yes. But you know yourself too well to take full advantage of the fact. Fifteen minutes of my half-hour of grace soothes me. The other fifteen minutes prods me. It's ideal.

* * *

Let no practical individual say that this plan is complicated or confusing. That's like the woman who said she couldn't boil eggs by the kitchen clock because it was slow. You can compute the time perfectly well, once you get used to it. It's good mental exercise, and there is a system of counting backward by fives that is reliable and simple. I use it myself, exclusively. I have not yet attained the mental agility of the man who said of his clock: "Of course, I can tell time by her. When she strikes seven, and the hands point to ten minutes of twelve, I know it's half-past three. After that, all I've got to do is to figger."

The clocks that lend themselves best to this advanced system are, of course, alarm clocks. One would hesitate to take liberties with a grandfather clock, or even an old-fashioned shelf clock. But the cheap and prewar ubiquitous alarm clock is possessed of a forward-looking willingness to try something new. In fact, it has a good deal of initiative, and will make you look sharp in order to keep up with it.

* * *

Alarm clocks are hardy, too. I once had a decorative one of brown bakelite, built Gothic. One night our cat, whose habit was to climb shelves, knocked the clock to the floor. The bakelite case split apart and flew in two directions, while the crystal flew in a third. But the clock never missed a tick, landed in an upright position, and maintained a cheerful face in spite of the fact that all its inside workings were brazenly exposed to view. It ran for five years after that.

The most remarkable alarm clock I have ever known is in my possession now, and may in time become a museum piece. It had been abandoned by a former tenant of the apartment which I occupy. When I arrived, I explored the possibilities of this clock, my own having developed the coy and inconvenient notion of running only when lying flat on its face.

* * *

The abandoned clock was a round affair, and had evidently seen some brisk action; for it was twisted out of alignment with its base, and its dirty face was devoid of a crystal. Upon being wound, it clucked agreeably and started to run; and it has been serving me for three years.

It is impossible to turn the rear gadget that sets the hands; so, when the clock has to be set, I just put a firm finger on the minute hand and guide it around the dial in a clockwise direction. Counter clockwise, experience has taught me, is resented. Sometimes, when it has been set in this fashion, it will, when my back is turned, suddenly jump ahead an hour. But I appreciate a timepiece with a sense of humor, and know how to take a joke.

The alarm, at first thought useless, proved to be admirable. All I have to do is set it for five hours ahead of the time I want to get up. I don't mind. It has ceased to give me an odd feeling when I go to bed at twelve, set the alarm for one, and know that it will go off at six. I rather like it.

The scale used to be three hours ahead of time. Unexplainably, it shifted to five; and I know that it is liable to change again at any time. But I am prepared for this. When I set the alarm, I always turn the indicator hand all the way around the dial before pulling out the release lever. If there is a little click when it reaches a point five hours previous to the time it really is (of course, you follow me), I know we're still on the five-hour-ahead schedule. You have to be wily with an alarm clock.

Just of late, this hitherto reliable clock has taken to stopping at all kinds of hours. If I shake it until it gives a certain type of wheezy interior chuckle, it will go on again—for a while. It may be fixing to stop altogether, or it may be cooking up a new joke.

Time will tell.

SILENCE BUCK BELLOWS

September Moment

Flaunt the summer,
Fair September,
In one moment
We remember
How the months were warm and golden
And to you are so beholden

For each white-fringed
Wave at morning,
And the bluebells
Fields adorning;
For the silver willow weeping
Toward a mirror beyond keeping.

Hold the summer,
Kind September,
Melt her beauty
To one ember,
That therein we see with yearning
All of summer brightly burning.

ANNEKE VAN ZINDRAN

A Wealth of Inspiration

The Christian Science PERIODICALS

Established by MARY BAKER EDDY

In the Church Manual of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, Mary Baker Eddy has stated: "It shall be the privilege and duty of every member who can afford it to subscribe for the periodicals which are the organs of this Church."

The Christian Science Journal
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1943

Allied Victory Certain as War Enters Fifth Phase, Marshall Says

Decisive Offensives Set, U. S. Staff Chief Reports

Four tense periods for Allies traced in biennial accounting to Secretary of War Stimson—Growing Allied might and declining Axis reserves spell outcome—Coral Sea turned Pacific tide against Japan.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, reported today that the war has entered its fifth and decisive phase, with the Allies mounting a series of offensives which will end only with the absolute defeat of the Axis.

Avoiding any prediction of how long the war will last, but "with complete assurance of the final victory to come," he submitted to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson his biennial report, sketching dramatically the nation's transition from perilous unpreparedness in the summer of 1941 to unprecedented military power certain of triumph.

In the midst of victories on every front and sweeping plans for great new offensives, the chief of the mightiest army this country has ever known—an army set up, equipped and trained under his leadership — discloses that two years ago he watched the ominous aggressions of the Japanese, never in doubt of their purpose, but helpless to reinforce the Philippines because the soldiers and the machines did not exist.

A Tense Moment

General Marshall says that two years ago he feared disintegration of his Army of 1,500,000 men, and had to plead for extension of the Selective Service period beyond a single year. Today, commander of an Army or nearly 8,000,000 which has proved itself in battle, he can report that the enemy has lost the initiative in every theater, and is being inexorably crushed by the tightening rings of Allied air, land and sea strength.

"Strategically, the enemy in Europe has been reduced to the defensive and the blockade is complete," General Marshall writes.

"In the Pacific the Japanese are being steadily ejected or rather eliminated from their conquered territory. . . .

"In brief, the strength of the enemy is steadily declining while the combined power of the United Nations is rapidly increasing, more rapidly with each succeeding month. There can be but one result, and every resource we possess is being employed to hasten the hour of victory without undue sacrifice of the lives of our men."

The war has entered its decisive phase, says General Marshall—a phase which "involves the launching of Allied military power against our enemies in a series of constantly increasing offensive blows until they are beaten into complete submission."

Coming Offensives

He leaves no doubt that the plans are drawn and eventual success certain for this series of offensive blows. Without so much as a hint at the nature of these plans, he writes that decisions reached as long ago as the Casablanca Conference still cannot be disclosed—presumably because the operations have not yet occurred.

[There are many aspects of the nation's military affairs—ranging from the much-debated question of delays in launching air action from the Philippines after the assault on Pearl Harbor to the publicly discussed color problem among overseas troops—which clearly find no place in General Marshall's report. It is concerned essentially with the broad aspects of America's advancing military achievement, leaving controversial issues until a time when they can be discussed without impeding the conduct of a vital war.]

Concerning Russian demands for a second front in Western Europe, General Marshall has nothing to say specifically, but he asserts that the combined British-American bomber offensive against the Continent "gives promise of being a decisive factor in the ultimate destruction of the German citadel."

By July 1 this year, he writes, the Eighth Air Force had more than 1,000 heavy bombers based in Britain. Missions were averaging better than 300 bombers each, and the greatest tribute to the heavy bomber was "the enemy's recognition of its importance. The attacks, says General Marshall, forced Germany to increase fighter production at the expense of bombers, allocate new production largely to the Western Front, withdraw experienced pilots from the Russian and Mediterranean fronts, and to withdraw even fighter planes from Russia."

"The net result," he adds, "was that the Germans were unable to conduct any sustained offensive this summer in Russia, or build up sufficient strength in the central Mediterranean to oppose the Allied offensive."

The report, covering the period between July 1, 1941, and June 30, 1943, contains 58 pages, plus 38 pages of footnotes, and maps and charts. It includes General Marshall's summary of the events comprising the last three of five phases into which he divides the war.

The first two he treated in a previous report—first phase, the fall of France and the period of national uncertainty of the war's effect on the United States; second phase—beginning with the Battle of Britain, and marked in this country by limited peacetime mobilization of the Army, large appropriations to develop the military establishment, and orientation of industry to speed up munitions production.

Abroad, General Marshall writes, the third phase was "extremely critical"; Germany still threatened Britain across the Channel, while overrunning vast Russian territories; strong Italian forces were massing in Africa; in the Pacific, Japanese aggressions gave unmistakable evidence of threats against the British and Dutch in the Orient, and our own positions in the Philippines, Hawaii and the Canal Zone. At home, the period was marked by extension of Selective Service, retention of the National Guard and the Reserve Officers on active duty, intensive training which included great battle maneuvers, rushed industrial preparations.

Defensive Period

The fourth phase began with the attack on Pearl Harbor, and covered the complete mobilization of the United States for war and the integration of its resources and planning with those of its Allies.

"During the fourth phase," he summarizes, "the United States and the United Nations were forced to assume a defensive role while mobilizing their strength for a global fight to the finish.

"Efforts during this period were devoted to the rapid deployment of men and resources to check the momentum of the Axis assaults, while establishing protected lines of communication around the world, and at the same time initiating a vast expansion of our military and naval establishments."

It required eight months for this country, acting with its Allies, to accumulate the munitions, train the initial forces, and transport them to combat zones. Then the fourth phase ended with the successful assault on the Japanese positions at Guadalcanal and Tulagi in the Solomons—the Allies had taken the offensive, and moved into the fifth and final phase, which will end only with the surrender of the Axis powers.

It was during the third phase that the threat to the Philippines became obvious, General Marshall reports. The Army then consisted of a partially equipped force of 28 infantry divisions, a new armored force of four divisions, two cavalry divisions, the harbor defenses of the United States, and an Air Force of 209 incomplete squadrons. The training centers and schools existed as a basis for rapid expansion, but this expansion had yet to be achieved.

Lack of Equipment

Lack of modern equipment, particularly airplanes and antiaircraft guns, as well as a lack of trained units "embarrassed the War Department during this period both in the training of troops (including air units) and in the preparation of overseas establishments to meet possible attacks in both oceans."

Hawaii had been given first priority since 1935, and had more complete garrisons and munitions than other overseas outposts. The Panama Canal and Alaska now took priority, and the uncertainty about the peril of Britain and the British Fleet "made it urgently necessary" to establish defenses throughout the Caribbean and Newfoundland. In this connection, General Marshall remarked that immediately after Dunkirk in 1940 "the British Isles were in effect defenseless so far as organized and equipped ground forces were concerned. Practically all their field army equipment had been lost and an immediate invasion was threatened. . . . For the United States the military issue immediately at stake was the security of the British Fleet to dominate the Atlantic."

The Philippines

With the limited means at hand, the question became one of priorities, and only in February, 1941, were additional aircraft, antiaircraft guns and other weapons available for Hawaii. "A little later" the first shipments of modern planes went to the Philippines—35 Flying Fortresses, and 107 P-40 fighters, the latter—as well as some for Hawaii—obtained by stripping squadrons in training in the United States.

"Deficiencies in arms and equipment, especially in ammunition and airplanes, required for the immediate defense of the Western Hemisphere, the Panama Canal Zone, Alaska and for the Regular Army and National Guard with supporting troops," General Marshall writes, "were so serious that adequate reinforcements for the Philippines at this time would have left the United States in a position of great peril should there be a break in the defenses of France or Great Britain."

Despite the country's critical situation, General Marshall reports, Lend-Lease aid to Britain and Russia continued throughout the crisis of America's entrance into the war, without notable interruptions except in a few items.

Deployment of American forces was governed by the possibility of a tragedy in the United Kingdom with consequent complete reversal of the naval situation in the Atlantic, General Marshall says, and for an even longer time by the constant threat of German occupation of Morocco and Dakar and fifth column activities in Latin America.

When the Japanese attacks on the fleet at Pearl Harbor "uncovered the entire West Coast of North America," reinforcement of garrisons in Panama, Hawaii, Alaska and the West Coast was given first priority. Midway was strengthened, and the succession of island bases established to guard the Pacific lines of communication with Australia and New Zealand. Troops were sent to Iceland and Northern Ireland, outposts of the Canal Zone extended by establishment of airbases in Central and South America (General Marshall notes particularly the full co-operation of Brazil) and by assignment of small coast artillery detachments with 155-mm. guns to defend critical points of the South American coast as far as Chile. The Eastern and Western Defense Commands were organized, and work accelerated on the Alaska Military Highway.

Tokyo's High Tide

The Japanese, having swept through the Netherlands East Indies, Malaysia, the Philippines and Burma, were moving toward Australia and New Zealand at the high tide of their aggression, General Marshall reports, when Allied naval and air forces defeated a heavy column of enemy warships and transports in the Battle of the Coral Sea May 7-11, 1942. With the probability then that the Japanese would turn their attention again to Hawaii, American forces were regrouped—and the enemy was defeated again at Midway in June.

These two battles restored the balance of sea-power in the Pacific, says General Marshall, checked the enemy offensive definitely, and opened a new chapter with Allied commanders free to prepare their own offensive operations. The first of these, the operation against Guadalcanal, marked the beginning of the fifth and last phase of the war.

"Rapidly increasing military action," General Marshall writes, He adds, in a footnote, that the major miscalculation of the Japanese was their apparent expectation that the Russian Army would collapse under the German grand assault on Moscow, and second to this the prolonged defense of the Philippines, which upset their timetable for other offensives including one against Australia.

Turning to the European theater, he relates that early in 1942 limited numbers of troops—a single division dispatched to Northern Ireland—were sent to strengthen the garrison of Britain and give a spurt to British morale, while steps were begun immediately to build up American Air strength there.

Offensives Planned

"Despite the fact that the initiative at this time lay wholly in the hands of the Axis," General Marshall reports, "our preliminary movements were based on future aggressive action. . . . Detailed planning for specific future offensive operations was already under way . . ."

The combination of British night area bombing and American daylight precision bombing is wrecking Germany's war potential, and "the enemy must find a counter to this technique or accept the emasculation of his industries and his fighter command."

The combined bomber operations, together with naval measures, already "appear to be in process of driving the submarines from the seas," he adds.

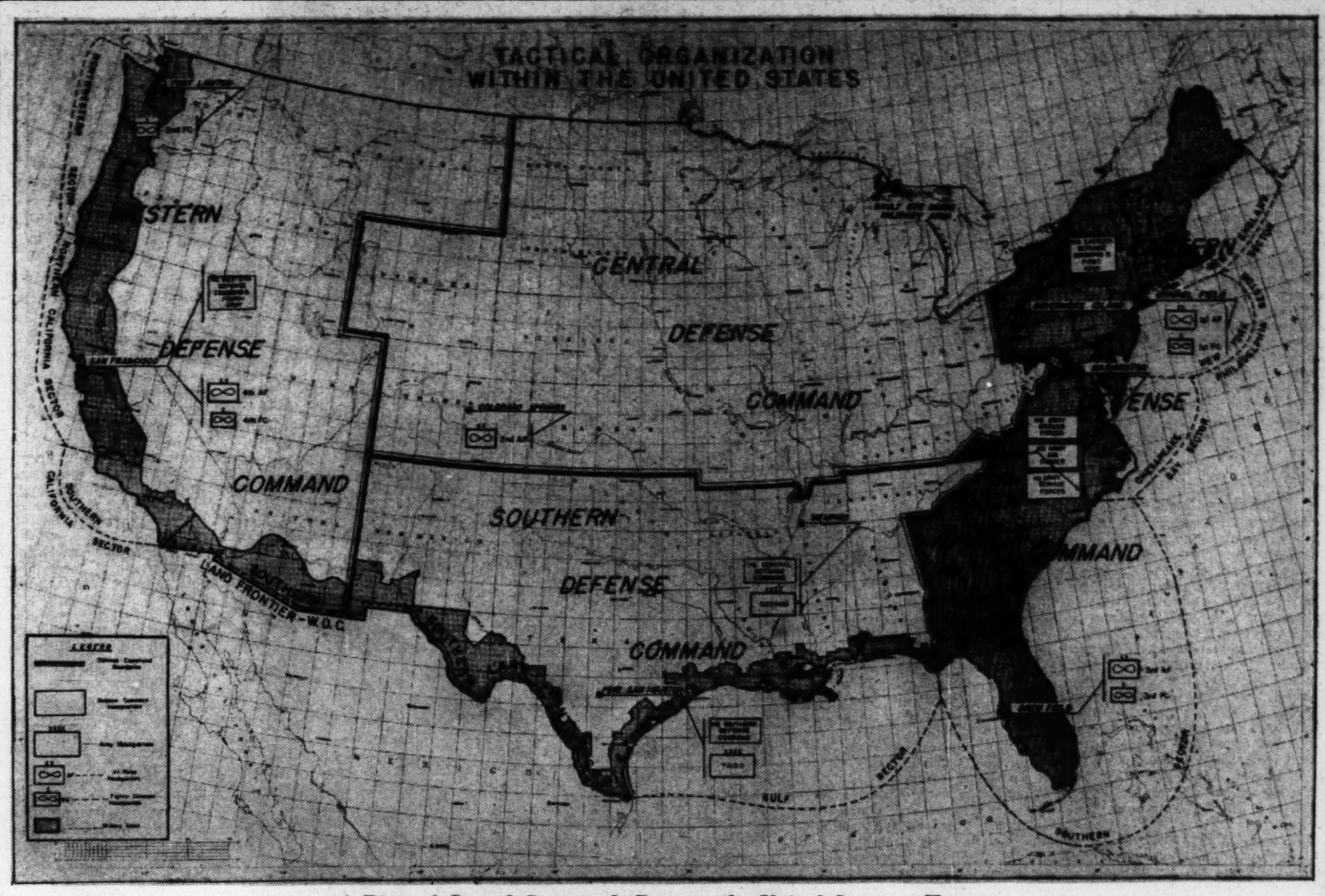
The North African campaign was "discussed in detail" in Washington during Mr. Churchill's visit in January, 1942, although the final decision to launch the undertaking was not adopted until the following July. North Africa was selected because opening the Mediterranean would facilitate global operations, removal of the German threat to Morocco and Dakar would add immeasurably to the security of the Allied position, and—if the operation could be achieved without embittering French troops— a setting would be provided for reconstitution of the French Army in preparation for its return to the homeland. It was "urgently desired" to make landing as far east as Bone, Philippeville and even Tunis, but the lack of shipping and landing boats prevented this, and the Germans were able to move into Tunisia. When Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower launched the landings, he did it with a force of 107,000 men.

Victory Assured

The conquest of North Africa placed the United Nations in a position to assault Europe itself, but "this was only one result of the victory," said General Marshall, naming as others the opening of the Mediterranean with an immediate saving in shipping equivalent to 240 vessels, rebirth of the French Army, the demonstration by American troops of their battle efficiency, proof of the Allied Air Forces, technique of co-ordination with ground troops and strategic air power, and finally a unity of Allied effort—command and staff—"had been demonstrated to the world in a most convincing manner, as evidence of the growing concentration of power which will sweep the enemy out of control of the European Continent."

The report stresses also that, while fighting a global war, the Army has achieved a complete reorganization, not only of command functions and administrative form, but in the makeup of combat organizations, without diminishing the rate of increase in numbers and equipment, or interrupting training and the conduct of the fighting fronts.

"The end is not yet clearly in sight," the General concludes, "but victory is certain. In every emergency the courage, initiative, and spirit of our soldiers and their young leaders and of our pilots and their crews have been an inspiration at the moment, and a complete assurance of the final victory to come."



A Ring of Coastal Commands Protects the United States at Home

Less spectacular than the exploits of American armed forces on foreign battlefields, the work of the closest line of defense is equally important. Fortunately this line has not had to repel invaders, due to victories in distant lands. The above chart is from notes accompanying the report of General Marshall.

8,000,000-Man Army Adds High Officers

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 8

Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff, showed by the following table in his biennial report today how the High Command had to expand to meet the two-year growth of the Army to 8,000,000 or more men:

	July 1, 1941	June 30, 1942
Generals	1	5
Lieutenant Generals	8	25
Major Generals	89	182
Brigadier Generals	245	519
Total	343	1,065

High British Praise Is Given Marshall

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 8

British Field Marshal Sir John Dill commented today that in the report by Gen. George C. Marshall, U. S. Army Chief-of-Staff:

"We see how the seeds of sure victory have been sown. No one who reads it can fail to be impressed with the foresight displayed and with the calm way in which early disasters were met and their consequences overcome. . . . Every American citizen . . . will, I am confident, be filled with pride and thankfulness."

Field Marshal Dill represents Prime Minister Churchill on the combined Chiefs-of-Staff.

Army Gives Priority To Religious Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Sept. 8

Religious needs of men in the United States Army are given a high priority, Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, declared in a report today. The General wrote:

"To further the high purpose of religious worship, plans called for the construction of 478 chapels. In appearance, the chapels resemble the typical small church of the average American community — the slant-roofed frame building with steeple at the front. Each chapel has an electric organ and a seating capacity for about 400 soldiers and is so designed and equipped that services of any denomination can be conducted."

Marshall Tells Of U. S.-British CommandUnity

Chief of Staff points to harmony of action in Mediterranean area as proof of success.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—How the Allied unity of command operates is told by Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Chief of Staff, in his biennial report to the War Department. He writes:

"Under the direction of the President, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, composed of the Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief of the United States Army and Navy, the Chief of Staff of the United States Army, the Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations, and the Commanding General, Army Air Forces, are responsible for coordination between the Army and Navy, and in operations for which the United States has sole or primary responsibility, they are charged with the strategic conduct of the war.

"The Combined Chiefs of Staff, composed of the above United States members and four representatives of the British Chiefs of Staffs, insure complete co-ordination of the war effort of Great Britain and the United States.

"A development of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Combined Chiefs of Staff organizations is the unity of command principle which places the responsibility and authority for a contemplated operation under one commander directly responsible to the Joint Chiefs of Staff or the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

Commander's Latitude

"When a joint or combined force commander has been designated and the units composing his force are assigned, his command responsibilities are the same as if the forces involved were all of one service or one nation. He exercises his command through the commanders of forces which have been assigned him, and normally in operations this will consist of the assignment of their respective missions. In carrying out its mission the tactics and technique of the force concerned are the responsibility of the commander of the subordinate force.

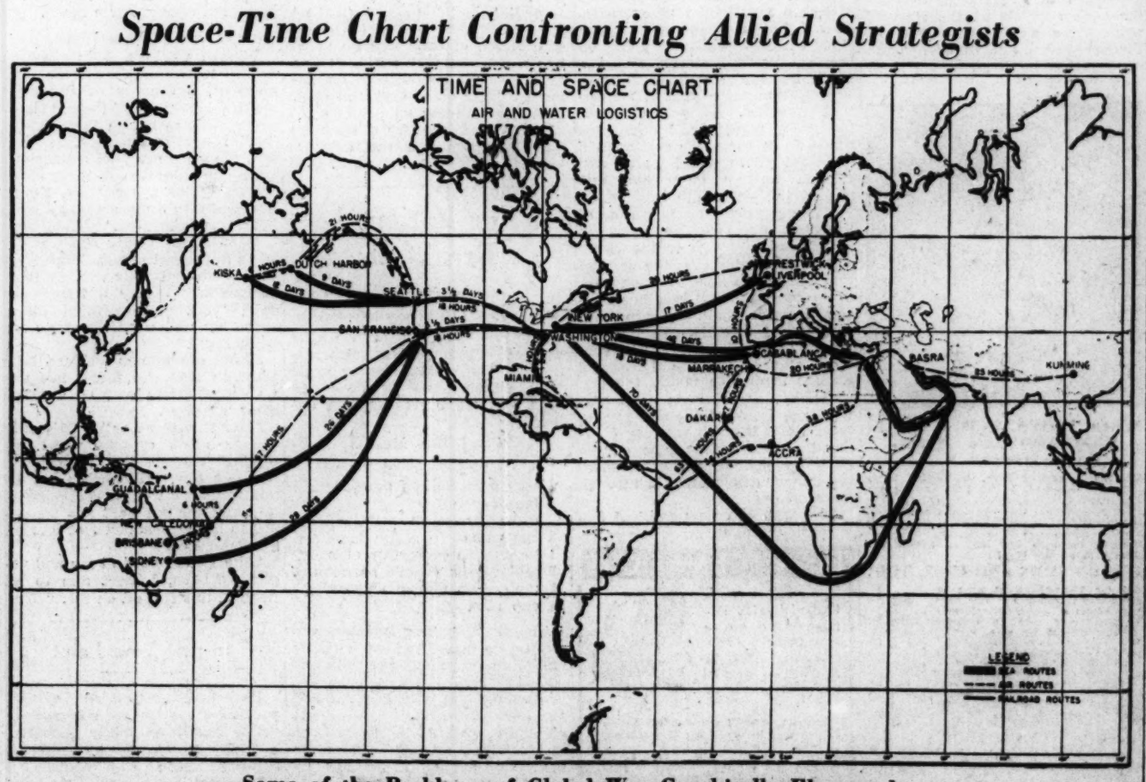
"Allied to the principles of unified command is the mechanism of operational planning on a joint and combined level. The command function of the President as Commander in Chief of the United States forces is exercised through the United States Chiefs of Staff. The British Chiefs of Staff function in a similar manner under the Prime Minister and his War Cabinet.

Supporting Agencies

"The United States Chiefs of Staff have organized planning and supporting agencies consisting of representatives from the Army and Navy and, where applicable, from other interested governmental agencies. These United States supporting agencies assist and advise the Joint Chiefs of Staff in matters of strategy, operational and administrative planning, psychological warfare, intelligence, transportation, the assignment of materials of war, communications, meteorology, weapons, petroleum, civil affairs and other matters.

"Most of the supporting agencies of the Joint Chiefs of Staff organization have a British counterpart with which they work, thus forming combined agencies to advise and assist the Combined Chiefs of Staff. An outstanding example of the success of this system is the complete harmony of action of the American and British forces in the Mediterranean area under the command of General Eisenhower."

Space-Time Chart Confronting Allied Strategists



Some of the Problems of Global War Graphically Illustrated

Not only does every soldier at the front require from 10 to 15 tons of shipping to transport his equipment, but the distances these tons must be hauled are tremendous. General Marshall included the above chart in the notes of his biennial report.

Women Have Won a Place in U. S. Army On the Word of Military Chief of Staff

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—Women have decidedly won a place in the Army, on the word of Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Chief of Staff.

"There is a growing demand for Wacs' services throughout the Army," said General Marshall in his biennial report to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson.

"Enlistees represent the highest type of American womanhood and as a whole the women have maintained the highest standards in every respect.

"They have fulfilled their duties in an efficient and businesslike manner and have been a definite asset to the Army."

He envisaged a corps of 150,000 releasing the equivalent of 10 full divisions of men for combat duty. The Wacs have taken over 155 varied specialists' jobs at 240 Army posts. Some are abroad, serving as chauffeurs and in administrative positions.

"Each woman enrolled in the WAC has postponed the induction of a man since they are counted as a man in computing the ultimate manpower requirements of the Army," General Marshall said.

Japan Caught U. S. At Weakest Time

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Japanese won the race to the Philippines by just a month.

Gen. George C. Marshall revealed in his war report to Secretary of War Stimson today that if the Japanese had struck the islands in January instead of December, they would have faced another 20,000 American fighting men in the Islands, well supplied. As it was, the Philippine force included only 19,000 American troops.

About half the troops and more than half the materiel were actually afloat when the bombers hit Pearl Harbor. The remainder were awaiting embarkation — the men scheduled to start by Dec. 9 and the rest of the goods by Jan. 6. Six troop ships and nine cargo vessels were on the way when orders came to make for friendly ports.

"Four of the troop ships returned to San Francisco," Gen. Marshall reported. The other two, which were well out from Honolulu with 4,500 troops aboard, made Brisbane, Australia, after 15 days of silence and uncertainty."

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Deft Grouping of Furniture Gives Room 'Atmosphere'

By Elizabeth Woolley

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Picture the banjo clock against ivory striped wallpaper. Picture soft lamplight slicing through open wedges of the evening paper onto the easy chair. Combine with this picture the sound of silver clinking on the dinner table in the next room. Together we have something called "atmosphere," and no rent pays for it.

Suppose instead of the banjo clock someone stole in and hung up Millet's "Reapers" in sepia color. Suppose instead of the easy chair someone substituted a wooden one. Of course, you laugh and know three consequences at once. First, atmosphere is gone because things have been taken away that belong together. Other things have been imposed upon backgrounds with which they have nothing in common. The reapers would appear more tired than usual against a crisp up-and-down pattern of wallpaper. Soft lamplight and a hard chair are again opposites and do not combine for comfort. Atmosphere is not so illusive after all.

Uncle Caleb, though, holds that atmosphere is associated with antiques. And of course it is, though not exclusively. From aristocratic highboys to rollicking sea chests, these pieces, which have shared knocks and polishings with many former owners, have acquired that quality so closely tied to atmosphere called style. But the concrete question is, "Can I have style with a combination like the battered sea chest, a Victorian sofa, a couple of easy chairs, a Windsor desk, and a studio couch?"

Marjory Gets Ideas

Marjory White, a young person of average taste, is in a position to answer this, because a year ago she moved not only this furniture combination across her threshold and into a two-room flat, but two great-aunts as well. (The two aunts were on canvas.)

"First," she confessed, "I put the aunts in a box under the couch. Then I arranged the furniture all around the edges of the room. Somebody told me you got space that way, but I must say everything looked awfully even and uninteresting. Then I began to wish I could get rid of the Victorian sofa. Being so different looking, perhaps it didn't belong with modern chairs.

"But one day I walked by a furniture store window which had a model room set up inside. Instead of my buff-colored walls, I noticed what a life-giving shade of green the background was, especially for blacks and browns. I resolved to remember this shade until I got home. In the window, to my astonishment, there was a duplicate of my sofa, and over it hung an old portrait. That gave me an idea. It looked as though they enjoyed being together. The coffee table, settling down in front, didn't look Victorian, but it gave an air of hospitality."

May the writer interrupt Marjory with a few words about store windows? They are so valuable, you may not like everything you see. You shouldn't. But try not to say to yourself, "I like this, or I wouldn't like that in my house." Try thinking to yourself, "Now, that's a good idea, those cherry-red seats for dining-room chairs. How cheerful with that Chinese yellow on the walls." You, yourself, may not ever have the kind of dining room in which this particular combination of color would look well, but, again, think what expansive vistas you are closing forever if you walk past and think, "Red chair seats—oh, I don't like red." Of course, shop designers and decorators err in judgment, but what a chance for an observant critic and sleuth to pick up some really good mistakes. Good ones last week were the maple chairs with the mahogany dining table and the wallpaper pasted on upside down.

Asks for Advice

As a rule, the better shops will have more unusual ideas in furniture groupings and in color and texture of fabrics. The people in them are not high-brows but specialists. Therefore they do not think it is strange that you ask them for advice in their line any more than the fruit man does who picks out a good melon for you.

But Marjory needed only to look through the window to see how much she could improve her own arrangement. She didn't know that when she withdrew the aunts from under the bed and slithered some white paint on the gilt frames she was adding atmosphere. She frankly copied the green walls, and why not? She mounted three oblong black trays, decorated in the old style, side by side to make a long coffee table. (For a base she used on old plano stool and nailed the trays on.) So there was the Victorian group, complete.

"That sea chest, though," confided Marjory, "wouldn't seem to fit in beside the sofa, or the Windsor desk or anywhere. Not until I went to a play did I get the idea of using a three-fold screen, covering it with wallpaper of red-orange and white in a conventional pattern. Then the dull red chest looked quite at home at the base of one fold. Another thing, this screen camouflaged a portable wardrobe which I had bought because the closet was too small."

Buys Modern Fabric

Eventually Marjory found hangings of gray-white with a little red line running herringbone fashion through them. This was a modern looking fabric, and she was afraid of it until she saw a piece actually resting on the curtain rod. Then she understood that clear-cut lines can be classic Greek, or classic Chinese, or just internationally right and satisfying. In her case the simplicity steadied the room, and one lost the sense that any furniture was dated. Everyone who came in just exclaimed, "What a lovely place!"

We can see the transformation now as a whole, from muddy walls and furniture spaced singly to groups of related pieces, with the interest extending both above and below the eye level against the light-giving background of green. The screen, a complimentary red-orange, gives anchor to the chest, like a big Newfoundland dog sitting at the feet of a tall sailor. The hangings, restful and cool, encircle a complete composition in living. The honors are even. Marjory's quick observation and energetic accomplishment brought the atmosphere of Marjory and the atmosphere brought in the style.

By a Staff Photographer

Good and not so good arrangements of furniture, showing how a skilfull grouping of pieces achieves atmosphere. (Upper) Old sampler of fruit in gilt frame, with flanking prints, draws interest to Victorian sofa. Bottle lamp and bouquet of old-fashioned flowers better than two lamps that do not match. Convenient low table gives a center of interest and makes the quaint group a hit with moderns. (Lower) Same sofa without low table to draw it into the room and deprived of family association by unrelated sea picture, mounted too high.

Success Tips By Incognito Welder

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

If turnover in women shipyard welders is to be reduced, the first four weeks is the period to be watched.

This is the advice Augusta H. Clawson brought back to directors of the Office of Education's War Production Training program after two months as an incognito welder in Henry F. Kaiser's Swan Island shipyard at Portland, Ore.

Miss Clawson, a vocational education specialist by trade, took a WPT course such as is being offered to women in all war production centers and went to work on the ways without telling any of her fellow workers why she was there. Only the personnel manager knew.

She almost didn't want to come back to her desk in Washington, and admits she is "kinda proud" that her welding helped to build four ships now on the high seas. "I like the work and I shall miss it," she wrote in her official report.

First Month Hardest

The first four weeks in shipbuilding are the hardest, Miss Clawson found. At the end of that period, she says, the job is licked and fears and apprehensions are under control, but short of that time, women may decide to quit for a number of reasons unless the government and the company management can help meet their problems.

"If one could draw up a timetable, it might read something like this," Miss Clawson says: "One week to overcome fear of height and dread of noise; two weeks to develop techniques in climbing and to give time for muscles to develop to meet the stress put upon them; three to four weeks to develop sufficient skill and, more important still, confidence in that skill, to do the day's work."

Miss Clawson laughs now as she remembers how those first nights in Portland she kept dreaming that she was falling off the edge of a ship. She found other women new at the yard dreaming the same thing.

Working on the Ways

"There are many things you must become accustomed to in working on the ways," she says. "You must expect to get drenched by rain, chilled by wind, or warmed by the sun and work through it. You must learn to get into almost inaccessible places and weld from almost impossible positions. You must learn to climb handicapped by heavy equipment and the unwieldiness of hood and rod box that throw one off balance. You must get used to height, noise and discomfort."

One of the worst dreads in the first few weeks on the job is being asked to do a type of welding that you have not done before. She admits that she herself shrank from work below decks for two weeks because she had learned to do overhead welding. The answer, she thinks, is more training under actual conditions that women will encounter in the yards.

Miss Clawson had nothing but praise for the women with whom she worked in the yards. Seldom did they stay away from their job unjustifiably. Most of them put a large part of the $62.40 weekly pay check into war bonds or into home buying. Older women and those that weigh as much as 200 pounds, she says, are doing a "superb job."

There is much camaraderie among the workers. Right off, they shortened Augusta to "Gus" and more than one motherly woman felt sorry for "Gus" living in a hotel and offered her a home.

Pride at Launchings

Women workers, Miss Clawson feels, need day nurseries for their children, but many of them are a little suspicious of them. "Nurseries just are not in their thinking," she says, "though, when I left, women personnel counsellors were beginning to tell them about the $1,000,000 nursery Mr. Kaiser was going to build and they were becoming interested."

Miss Clawson says she was always impressed at ship launchings at the personal pride workers took. "There was hardly a time," she said, "that some woman didn't speak up and say, 'There go my bulkheads.'"

About the women welders, Miss Clawson said she found not one who intended to keep on working after the war.

"One woman we called 'Missouri' always made especially apt remarks," she recalled. "I said to her one day, 'Missouri, what do you think we women are going to be like after the war? Are we going to be hard-boiled and lose all our femininity?'"

"She looked hard at me and replied, 'Listen, I don't aim to let none of this rub off on me.'"

Railroads Write New Chapter Of Part Played in World War

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Cars that carry heavier loads, engines that pull longer trains, railroads keyed to do a bigger and better job of transportation, are today writing the second dramatic chapter in the story of the part played by American railroads in two world wars.

In World War I it was a big and important part, but it was played roughly. Frankly it wasn't such a good job. There was, the roads themselves admit, delay and almost constant congestion. Whose fault this was is not altogether beside the point, but it is enough for purposes of comparison that there was plenty of trouble.

So far in World War II it is different. There is little delay or congestion. Actually an infinitely bigger job is being done, with less equipment and with fewer workers, and done much better.

Cite Co-operation

The significance in all this lies partly in the fact that the railroads have seen fit, while reciting the mechanical improvements initiated by them, to give generous mention of the co-operation of government agencies, representatives of what has supposedly become in the New Deal years enemy number one of all big business, including the railroads.

This is what the Association of American Railroads says, in analyzing the causes for the efficient showing of the roads; "From Government agencies, notably the Office of Defense Transportation, and the Interstate Commerce Commission, charged with special responsibilities or transportation matters, there has been a most effective and helpful co-operation. The Government agencies using transportation also have assisted in its efficient production.

"This is especially effective in the case of the government departments which are the largest users of transportation—the Transportation Division, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department, and the Army Transportation Corps, which has become by far the greatest shipper the world has ever known."

Statistical Story

But beyond that is the absorbing statistical story revealing the mechanical differences and the improvements, which suggest that the roads might be excused for doing less, but show that really they have done more.

While there were fewer miles of road in 1942 than in 1918, there were more miles of track, for since 1918 the lines have built more and longer side and passing tracks, yard tracks, and second, third, and other additional main tracks.

In 1918 the total investment in road and equipment was $18,984,756,000, while in 1942, in spite of the depression years during which it was possible to add little if any equipment, it had risen to $26,106,000,000.

In 1918 the investment per employee was $10,034, while by 1942 this had increased to $20,046.

Revenue ton miles totaled 405,379,284,000 in 1918, compared with 637,983,503,000 in 1942.

Revenue per ton-mile rose from .849 of a cent in 1918 to .932 in 1942.

The average haul in 1918 was 297 miles, while in 1942 it had lengthened out to 419 miles.

Average freight car capacity in 1918 was 41.6 tons. This had increased to 50.6 tons in 1942, a most important factor in current ability to handle more business.

Net ton-miles per freight car day rose from 518 in 1918 to 975 in 1942.

Miles per locomotive day was 78.6 in 1918, and 122 in 1942.

The average locomotive tractive power in 1918 was 34,995 pounds, while in 1942 this had increased to 51,811 pounds, another vital factor in the efficiency increase.

Net ton-miles per freight train-hour increased from 7,703 in 1920 to 16,135 in 1942.

All Records Broken in '41

In 1917 the railroads hauled more tons of freight more miles than in any previous year. In 1918, when they increased this record by less than 3 per cent they had added in service 2,803 new locomotives. In 1941 the roads again broke all records, and in 1942 traffic increased it 34 per cent, but with only 712 new locomotives.

Passenger miles run increased from 42,676,579,000 in 1918 to 53,658,615,000 in 1942.

Troop movements today are considerably more than four times heavier than in World War I.

Meanwhile the average revenue per passenger-mile has dropped from 2.417 cents in 1918 to 1.916 in 1942, due partly to lower rates, partly to the large volume of movement at Federal land grant rates.

In 1918 the railroads hired an average of 1,842,000 workers, while in 1942, with more business, they got along with 1,271,000.

Total wages, however, went up during this period from $2,614,000,000 to $2,932,000,000 in spite of the cut in number of workers. The average compensation per hour in 1918 was 45.8 cents. In 1942 it was 85.2 cents.

And to top it all off the roads point to the fact that in 1918 taxes took 4.6 per cent of each dollar of their revenue, while today the levy is 16.1 per cent o each revenue dollar.

Fourteen Liberty Ships Are Named For Men Who Helped Build America

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Maritime Commission has assigned names to 14 liberty ships being built at Henry J. Kaiser's Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation Yard, Portland, Ore. Each vessel will get the name of "a person of accomplishment who contributed to the growth of America."

The names assigned:

Frederick Billings, a pioneer in developing transportation in the Pacific Northwest and a Director and President of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

John M. Bozeman, a Georgian, who followed the gold rush to Colorado and Montana and mapped the overland route now called the Bozeman Trail.

Anthony Ravalli, an Italian-born Jesuit priest who went as a missionary to the Indians in Western Montana.

Edmund F. Dickins, of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, who charted Puget Sound and Alaskan waters as commander of the Survey Ship Gedney.

John F. Meyers, founder of the Oregon Blind Trade School in Portland.

David B. Henderson, a Congressman from Iowa, who was Speaker of the House of Representatives from 1889-1903.

Prince L. Campbell, President of the University of Oregon from 1902 to 1925.

Thomas Howell, author of "Flora of Northwest America."

W. B. Ayer, pioneer Northwest lumberman and donor of the Portland Art Museum and Portland Public Library.

James D. Doty, prominent in the development of Michigan, Wisconsin and Utah. He was judge of Michigan Territory, explored and mapped Wisconsin and was Governor of that Territory and later served as Governor of Utah Territory.

Manasseh Cutler, a Congregational clergyman of Connecticut, who was a Revolutionary patriot, scientific investigator and organizer of the Ohio Company.

John G. Brady, born in New York, who went to Alaska as a missionary and became Governor from 1897 to 1909.

Jean Nicolet, a French explorer credited with the discovery of Lake Michigan, Green Bay and Wisconsin.

Charles Nordhoff, who came to America from Prussia in 1885 and wrote numerous books on travel, politics and ships.

Money Flutters From Baltimore Window —Nearly Half of $22,000 Recovered

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 8 (AP)—Money—great gobs of it—literally rained in the streets of downtown Baltimore yesterday.

Carried on a sudden gust of wind, more than $22,000 in bills, was swept out the window of an eighth-floor office and went swirling downward.

From his eighth-story perch, the owner of that air-borne fortune, Abraham Watner, general manager of Meadowridge Memorial Park, Inc., watched aghast as unidentified pedestrians collected and made off with much of the wealth.

Mr. Watner explained it this way:

He had $22,000 altogether in bills weighed down on his desk. When he reached to answer the telephone he dislodged the paper weight. Immediately the stack of money took to wings, the greater part of it going out of the window.

With the aid of the police and some conscientious citizens, Mr. Watner and his staff were able to recover $9,910. Mr. Watner said $12,090 still is missing.

Gold Braid Owned by Crew of Tender Tells British Service in Days Past

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—There's enough gold braid for a man-o'-war aboard a small British fleet tender which put in at Key West, Fla., for repair.

Enough gold braid, that is, if the officers and men of the tender put on the mark of their ranks in the British Navy and Army in years gone by.

The Navy told Sept. 5 of the officers and men—a retired Admiral, retired Colonel, retired Artillery Captain, 16 yachtsmen and prominent business executives.

All were fighting men of 30 years ago and volunteered for service aboard the tender to release younger men for duty aboard fighting ships.

Sir Meade-Fetherstonehaugh, the retired Admiral, is "skipper" of the tender, with the rank now of Lieutenant in the Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve. He once commanded H.M.S. Britannia and royal yachts.

The youngster of the crew is a mere 36 years old. He qualified for the "oldtimers" crew because of conditions preventing more active service. The eldest, 68, tops the Admiral's age by four days.

Recaning Chairs Not a Difficult Job

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When I decided to do my own recaning, I had no knowledge of the art, but I procured some cane and made the attempt. I had nothing but the pictures and instructions that came with the cane to guide me, but from these I learned that small pegs to hold the cane securely at the starting point were a necessary part of the equipment, and that when the cane is too brittle, soaking it in warm water makes it pliable and keeps it from breaking.

My experimental job was a dining chair. The cane was first placed in a vertical position or from front to back. Other cane was then laid across the vertical one or from side to side horizontally. Then a third layer was placed in a vertical position again. Now I began to insert a fourth layer of horizontal cane going on the top vertical strand and beneath the under vertical strands. This manipulation started the actual weaving. After the fourth layer was woven in, I dampened the cane in the chair seat with a cloth soaked in warm water, and then I took a large nail and shaped the work into squares.

I then started at one corner of the seat and worked along in a diagonal direction to the opposite corner, going over the vertical and under the horizontal strands. Then starting in the other corner, I worked along again in a a diagonal direction to the opposite one, going over the vertical and under the horizontal strands again. To fasten the end of each piece of cane as it was used up, I wound the end two or three times through the loop fashioned on the under side of the chair by putting the cane down through one hole and up through the next one.

The seat was now finished except for the necessary binding cane over the holes. I put this on with a piece of weaving cane, which I pushed up through the hole, turning it over the binding cane, and then back down through the same hole. The illustrations that come with the cane show one how.

Medium and fine cane is the best for weaving the seat of the chair. One bunch of cane will do about five or six ordinary chairs. It is a good idea for a novice to experiment a little on a discarded chair first before doing an actual job.

I replaced the worn cane on all my chairs and the work is entirely satisfactory. C. O.

For Rationed Breakfasts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The following is a recipe I have worked out since the sugar rationing. The muffins can be made with either fresh or powdered eggs, and we think they are delicious.

Coral Sea Muffins

1 cup sifted enriched flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
⅔ cup wheat germ
2 egg yolks
1 tablespoon cane sirup or honey
2 tablespoons orange marmalade
1 tablespoon melted shortening
¾ cup milk

Sift flour, baking powder, and salt into a bowl. Add wheat germ and mix lightly. Beat egg yolks and add to them sirup, marmalade, shortening, and milk. Mix and add to dry ingredients. Stir only enough to moisten the flour. Drop by spoonfuls into greased muffin pan. Bake at 400° F. for 20 minutes. Makes 12 muffins.

If substituting sour milk for sweet, use ½ teaspoon soda with the sour milk. E. A. N.

Inspect Your Paint

Periodical inspection of all painted areas—at least once each year—should be made to determine the condition of all protected surfaces. Such a precaution is economical if it brings to light decayed surfaces that may be preserved with paint before replacement becomes necessary.

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B. CLEMENT

G.O.P. Groups Unite on Peace Participation

Continued from Page 1

any international collaboration will be done under our Constitution."

On the basis of the resolution itself and the brief discussion which followed its presentation late yesterday afternoon the Council:

Pledges the Republican Party to favor responsible participation by the United States, "in postwar co-operative organization among sovereign nations."

Approves efforts "to attain peace with organized justice in a free world."

Invites, in the words of Representative Eaton, "the New Deal and Democratic parties to join with us in laying the foundations of a great unified nonpartisan foreign policy."

This declaration was described by one of its advocates as "not having a weasel word in it," but no sooner had Senator Vandenberg finished reading the text to the closing session of the Council than two hard-to-please but finally satisfied Governors arose to ask for interpretations.

Issue of Sovereignty

Sumner Sewall of Maine asked Senator Vandenberg to put into the record an answer on the question of sovereignty which he had made to him in one of the executive meetings of the committee.

"I ask," Governor Sewall said, "whether the phrase referring to 'co-operative organization' among sovereign nations leaves the door open for us to yield some measure of sovereignty at some other time, should circumstances warrant."

Senator Vandenberg replied: "Mr. Chairman, the answer is that sovereignty possesses within itself the right to part with any portion of it by its own act of self-determination. That, of course, is an act of sovereignty."

That interpretation suited Mr. Sewall.

Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut, a leader of the abortive "Governors' revolt" against the Republican congressional policymakers from Washington, also thought that one or two oral explanations from the floor would add clarity to what the resolution stood for.

Passed by Unanimous Vote

"The other phrase about which I had some doubts means, as I understand it, that the Republican Party in its foreign policy is committed in the future to some form of world court that will be established to settle disputes among nations."

Despite the apparent necessity for explanations and interpretations from the floor and despite Governor Sewall's corridor remark that he "did not feel bound by it," the foreign policy report appealed sufficient to the delegates to win a unanimous vote.

How widely the declaration will appeal, as either adequate statesmanship or sound politics, to many in the party who had no share in preparing it remains to be seen. One unknown but not ignored factor was how it would appeal to Wendell Willkie or President Hoover, neither of whom was invited to Mackinac, or how it would appeal to Deneed A. Watson and his active, fermenting Republican Postwar Policy Association, which is calling for the G. O. P. to offer specifications, not generalities.

The most stirring episode of the Council's concluding session came when Representative Eaton, the G. O. P.'s veteran, front-rank advocate of international collaboration, rose to his feet to compliment the drafters of the postwar resolution. In the midst of his remarks he took from his pocket a telegram he had just received from the International Red Cross informing him of the death in action of his nephew, Cyrus Eaton, Jr., of Cleveland. Mr. Eaton did not say it, but Cyrus was the second of his nephews killed in this war. He also has four grandsons in uniform.

The Price of Fredom

"We can all take the utmost pride in this great hero and his devotion to duty," Mr. Eaton said, barely controlling his deep emotion.

"Gentlemen, one dead free man is worth countless millions of slaves. I would rather see every man belonging to me lying in a free man's grave than bow their heads to a tyrant.

"So I ask you, men and women, to lift your arms to the horizon of the future with faith and courage and consecration to join with the thousands of other homes in which the shadows fall in paying the price not only to be free ourselves, but to make the world free."

Following the adoption of the foreign policy resolution, the Council indorsed a report on postwar domestic problems which had been slightly revised from the version officially released earlier in the day. The revisions involved no significant alterations of policy.

G.O.P. Foreign Policy Draws F. D. R.'s Smile

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Sept. 8

President Roosevelt good-humoredly grinned when a reporter read aloud to him a summary of the Republican Postwar Advisory Council's resolution on American foreign policy.

Mr. Roosevelt listened attentively, but broke into a smile at what he apparently considered was the noncommittal nature of the unanimous resolution. He asked the reporter if he could say more about it if he studied the resolution for a week, and added that he always kept a desk thesaurus handy.

Finally he added that he had no objections to things like that.

Text of Republican Council's Report on Domestic Problems

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., Sept. 8 (AP)—Following is the text of the report of the Committee on Domestic Problems of the Republican Postwar Advisory Council:

Immediately at the end of the war we shall face the vital problem of reconstruction at home. A military victory abroad without preservation in America of the fundamental principles on which our way of life depends will be no victory. It will be a defeat. The way we meet the problem of reconstruction will determine whether the American way of life shall survive.

We will prepare an affirmative program designed to preserve to our people all the freedoms for which we fight throughout the world, based on individual liberty, the independence of state and local government, and the independence of Congress and the courts.

That program must as promptly as possible return men to work and to industry with special attention to those who have made sacrifices by serving in the armed forces; take government out of competition with private industry and terminate rationing, price fixing and all other emergency powers. It must maintain full employment through private enterprise, and full production to furnish the goods and services so needed by our people. In so doing we must seek to make sure that the unemployment and insecurity of the years preceding the war do not return, and that hardship and poverty shall be prevented by a supplementary but comprehensive program of social security on sound principles.

Eliminate Personal Regulation

We must eliminate all unnecessary regulation of the individual and of business, restore and protect small business which has been so recklessly destroyed and assure incentive and equal opportunity for the youth of America.

The present program of the New Deal Administration, with the enlargement thereof set forth in the reports of the National Resources Planning Board would wreck the country because the only remedy it proposes for any problem is unlimited government spending of borrowed money. It would socialize all industry. It would extend existing regulation until no man or woman could act, write, or live without governmental approval. It would substitute for American liberty the regimented existence of a subject people.

Our reconstruction, to insure real happiness, cannot be based alone on the improvement of standards of living, but it must be based upon the character of the American people, their religious faith, industry, morality, educated intelligence, and ingrained love of justice. Only thus will we remain a nation of free men who are masters of our own souls.

The Republican Party is devoted to the federal system of government by which basic rights and duties are reserved to the states, free of dictation and subject to the control of their people. These rights and duties the New Deal has arrogated to itself.

It has now multiplied the number of Federal civilian employees five times. Three million of them, three times as many as during the last war, regulate the lives of our people. The number of bureaus has so multiplied that every detail of American life is now regulated by bureaucratic decree.

These are the instruments of Fascism. They are the inevitable result of the policies of the New Deal. They must be brought to an end.

The Republican Party insists upon equality of opportunity for all Americans, regardless of race, color, or creed, in the economic, educational, political, and military life of the nation.

The production of food is vital to our armed forces, to the life of the people of our allies.

The Administration's policies on manpower and farm machinery, and inexpert price regulation have long hampered production. Its bungling regulations issued through multitudes of overlapping agencies have interfered with farmers, processors, wholesalers and retailers, until the normal channels of trade have been completely disrupted. Many small operators have been forced out of business.

Single Control Over Food

An immediate program of increased production and improved distribution must be adopted by a single agency clothed with full power over food in all of its aspects. Otherwise, we shall not only be without the means of relieving the starving people of Europe and Asia, but there will be the most serious shortage and hardships in the United States itself.

For the postwar period, our agricultural program must seek to assure prices in the market place comparable to the prices of other commodities. Not only should no successful crops be eliminated, but the great field of new, improved and suitable crops must be explored, and the greater industrial use of agricultural products should be vigorously encouraged. Our soil resources need to be conserved and sound reclamation projects should be developed.

The individual initiative of the American farmer must be unshackled and in all governmental action there should be a minimum control from Washington, and a maximum freedom of operation by the American farmer.

Freedom of Workingman

This Council affirms its belief in the strength, the character and the right of the American workingman; his pride in himself; his aims to get for himself a bank account, an insurance policy, a home of his own with a self-reliant American family in it; his right to organize and bargain collectively through agents of his own free choice.

We denounce the political effort to reduce labor in the United States to the European level of a class-conscious, vote-shackled proletariat. We reject the doctrine that the American workman's mind must be made up in Washington and his personal life turned over to the management of Washington's political coddlers. The destiny of American labor is not Fascist. It must remain American.

The basic position of American labor in the economic system must be guaranteed by fair and equitable laws.

It is our solemn duty as a people to take those sound measures, as Abraham Lincoln once pointed out—to bind up the nation's wounds, to take care of him who has borne the battle, his widow and his orphans.

Consideration for Veterans

The supreme obligation of our country is immediately to pay our debt of honor to those who are fighting our crusade for peace and freedom. Our postwar program must and does include fullest provision for the rehabilitation and employment of the men and women of the armed forces.

Text Setting Forth G. O. P. Platform of Foreign Policy

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., Sept. 8 (AP)—Following is a partial text of the report of the Committee on Foreign Policy of the Republican Postwar Advisory Council:

The members of this Council are aware of the problems our nation faces. We are fighting a desperate war, which must be won as speedily as possible. When the war is ended, we must participate in the making of the peace. This puts upon the nation a triple responsibility.

(A) We must preserve and protect all our national interests.

(B) We must aid in restoring order and decent living in a distressed world.

(C) We must do our full share in a program of permanent peace among nations.

At this time a detailed program for the accomplishment of these great objectives will be impossible and specific commitments of this Council of the Republican Party, or by the nation, would be unwise. We cannot know now what situation may obtain at the war's end. But a specific program must be devolved in the months to come, as events and relations unfold.

Therefore, we consider it to be our duty at the beginning of our work as an advisory council of the Republican party to declare our approval of the following:

1. Prosecution of the war by a united nation to conclusive victory over all our enemies, including

(A) Disarmament and disorganization of the armed forces of the Axis;

(B) Disqualification of the Axis to construct facilities for the manufacture of the implements of war;

(C) Permanent maintenance of trained and well equipped armed forces at home.

2. Responsible participation by the United States in postwar co-operative organization among sovereign nations to prevent military aggression and to attain permanent peace with organized justice in a free world.

Uphold Constitution

In making this recommendaton we ground our judgment upon the belief that both the foreign policy and domestic policy of every country are related to each other so closely that each member of the United Nations [or whatever co-operative organization perpetuating existing unity, may be agreed upon] ought to consider both the immediate and remote consequences of every proposition with careful regard for,

(1) Its effect upon the vital interests of the nation, (2) its bearing upon the foreseeable international developments.

If there should be a conflict between the two, then the United States of America should adhere to the policy which will preserve its constitutionalism as expressed in the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution itself, and the Bill of Rights, as administered through our republican form of government. Constitutionalism should be adhered to in determining the substance of our policies and shall be followed in ways and means of making international commitments.

In addition to these things this Council advises that peace and security ought to be ultimately established upon other sanctions than force. It recommends that we work toward a policy which will comprehend other means than war for the determinaton of international controversy; and the attainment of a peace that will prevail by virtue of its inherent reciprocal interests and its spiritual foundation, understanding of the peoples of the negotiating nations.

Consult With Veterans

In all of these undertakings we favor the widest consultation of the gallant men and women in our armed forces who have a special right to speak with authority on behalf of the security and liberty for which they fight.

It is determined that this Council make complete examination of the means by which these ends may be fully achieved with due regard for all American interests and responsibilities.

The Council invites all Americans to adhere to the principles here set forth to the end that our place among the nations of the world and our part in helping to bring about international peace and justice shall not be the subject of domestic partisan controversy and political bitterness.

Squad of 40 Men Out For Brown Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 8—Brown University's football squad began its fall practice session yesterday under Coach J. Neil ("Skip") Stahley. Operating with some 40 men, with 20 more expected shortly, he expects first team slots to be filled by last year's veterans, most of them still on the campus as members of the Naval training contingent. Other V-12 men and freshmen will take over the replacement spots. The season will open on Oct. 2 with Holy Cross.

Summer practice sessions, held the first three weeks in August, brought out a relatively large average attendance of 40 men. Called primarily to get an idea of the talent to be found among V-12 candidates, these drills revealed no surprises in the large number of new men, unlike other New England colleges with Naval units, some of which had an influx of good football material. Heading the returning veterans is Capt. Doc Savage, who, in the coaches' estimation, should prove one of the finest all-around football players in the entire nation.

Last year's lettermen still available besides Savage are Hindmarsh (end), Teschner (guard), Karafotias (center), Pattee (back) and Babcock (back). Max Montgomery, a letterman of two years ago, leads the tackle candidates. Veteran nonlettermen available are Davenport at tackle, Gates and Petropoulos at guard, Lowe at end, and O'Brine and Tiedemann in the backfield.

If the draft doesn't take several of Brown's civilian linemen, the first team will be fairly presentable, but adequate replacements are few and there will not be the depth of 1941 and 1942 squads. The backfield looks immeasurably stronger than the line. The team will be fast but rather light, with a better than average passing attack and emphasis on deception. According to those who saw the summer workouts, it should have been an esprit de corps unparalleled in recent Brown football history.

Asistant football coaches include Charles ("Rip") Engle, and Roland K. Brown from last year, and Edward J. Crotty, former head basketball and end football coach at Providence College. Capt. Harold W. Kopp, U. S. A., head freshman football coach during the '41 season, will help coach the varsity line, his military duties permitting. He participated in the invasion of North Africa, and has returned to this country because of injuries.

Brown's fall football schedule is as follows:

Oct. 2—Holy Cross at Worcester; 9—Tufts; 16—open; 23—pending; 30—Princeton at Princeton.
Nov. 6—Yale at New Haven; 13—Coast Guard Academy; 20—Army at West Point; 25—Colgate.

Tufts Announces Revised Schedule

Prof. Clarence P. Houston, Director of Athletics, today released the complete and revised football schedule for the Tufts varsity eleven. Two pending dates have been filled with a home-and-home series with Bates, while the Camp Edwards team of Bourne has been added to fill the previously open date on Oct. 23.

The schedule follows:

Oct. 2—Bates; 9—Brown at Providence; 16—W. P. I. at Worcester; 23—Camp Edwards; 31—U. S. Coast Guard.
Nov. 6—Bates at Lewiston; 13—Harvard at Harvard; 21—Holy Cross at Tufts, Fenway Park.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	80	49	.620	
Cleveland	68	59	.535	11
Washington	71	62	.534	11
Detroit	68	60	.531	11½
Chicago	66	63	.516	14
Boston	62	69	.473	19
St. Louis	58	71	.450	22
Philadelphia	44	84	.344	35½

Results Sept. 7
Detroit 5, Chicago 0.
Detroit 6, Chicago 5.
Only games scheduled.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	88	44	.667	
Cincinnati	72	58	.554	14½
Brooklyn	70	59	.543	16
Pittsburgh	70	66	.515	19
Chicago	61	69	.469	25½
Boston	56	68	.452	27½
Philadelphia	57	72	.442	29
New York	45	83	.352	40½

Results Sept. 7
No games scheduled.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Cronin	72	8	24	5	20	.333
Fox	467	53	135	2	40	.289
Partee	275	29	79	0	27	.287
Culberson	269	36	85	3	33	.278
Newsome	330	40	94	1	16	.260
Doerr	523	97	137	16	68	.262
Lupien	424	55	131	4	33	.258
Tabor	449	44	100	11	60	.243
Metkovich	233	24	54	5	23	.234
Lake	317	25	44	3	17	.203
Simmons	128	9	26	1	12	.203
Lazer	164	15	33	0	10	.201
Peacock	100	7	20	0	5	.200
Conroy	86	12	16	1	6	.186

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
McCarthy	313	32	95	2	34	.304
Holmes	580	64	139	5	32	.273
Masi	181	22	48	2	24	.265
Nieman	380	34	72	6	41	.261
Klutz	175	11	45	0	17	.257
Farrell	177	8	45	0	13	.254
Workman	499	60	124	10	50	.249
Wietelmann	436	27	102	0	36	.234
Ross	221	25	50	5	22	.226
Burns	91	6	20	1	3	.220
Ryan	200	45	51	1	20	.255
Jessi	350	29	62	3	19	.180
Poland	128	5	23	0	9	.180
Heltzel	77	6	12	0	4	.156

Boston Pitching

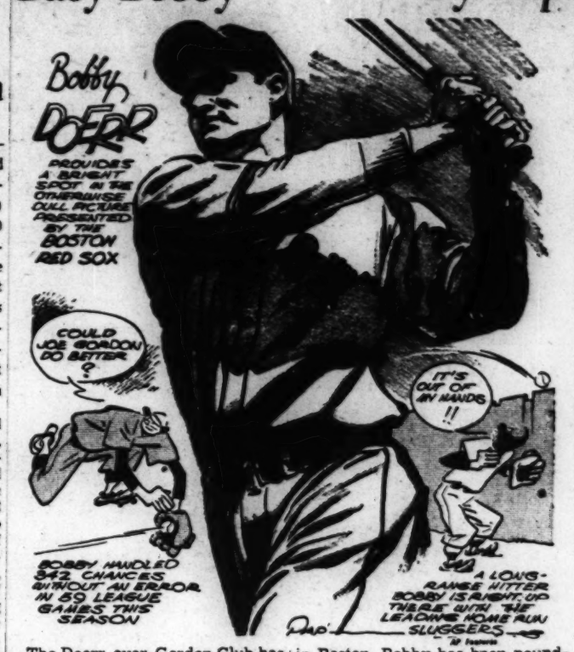
Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Judd	10	6	O'Neil	1	1
Ryba	7	5	Terry	6	8
Hughson	12	11	Newsome	7	10
Brown	6	5	Dobson	8	10
Woods	5	5			

Braves

	W	L		W	L
MacFayden	3	1	Barrett	10	18
Tobin	12	10	Farrell	0	1
Javery	13	13	Odom	0	3
Salvo	4	5	Cardoni	0	0
Andrews	12	17			

Busy Bobby —By Pap'


Bobby DOERR
PROVIDES A BRIGHT SPOT IN THE OTHERWISE DULL PICTURE PRESENTED BY THE BOSTON RED SOX
COULD JOE GORDON DO BETTER ?
IT'S OUT OF MY HANDS !!
BOBBY HANDLED 342 CHANCES WITHOUT AN ERROR IN 59 LEAGUE GAMES THIS SEASON
AND A LONG-RANGE HITTER BOBBY IS RIGHT UP THERE WITH THE LEADING HOME RUN SLUGGERS
Pap

The Doerr-over-Gordon Club has acquired a new supply of ammunition in the recent fielding record established by its favorite son, Bobby Doerr of the Boston Red Sox. Doerr set a couple of American League fielding records for second basemen when he handled 342 chances over a stretch of 59 consecutive games. He erased the marks of Oscar Melillo, who accepted 271 chances without an error, in 1933, and Max Bishop, who covered second base in 53 straight games without erring.

Doerr's excellent showing this season is one of the few bright spots in an otherwise dull picture in Boston. Bobby has been pounding the ball and already had poled more home runs than he accounted for last season (15). He isn't likely to match his 1942 record of driving 114 runs across the plate but you can be sure he'll get his share.

Joe Gordon has been something less than a ball of fire and his staunchest admirers are ready to admit that Doerr is giving him a close tussle for top honors, if not actually shading the Yankee flash. The way things shape up, Doerr is likely to top his 1940 fielding record of .977 in 151 games which was good enough to top the American League that year.

Paavo Nurmi Given Credit For Innovation in Track

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Who was the first to run (or walk) in competition against a time schedule instead of concentrating on the opposing athletes? . . . Who was the first to use the "crouch" start in foot racing? . . . Who was the first to use the western roll in collegiate high jump competition? . . . Who was the first to throw a forward pass in the American game of football?

These are question of oft recurrence, and while final answers cannot be given, there is some reliable information on all four subjects.

Track enthusiasts who can remember as far back as the first appearance in Olympic Games competition of Paavo Nurmi will recall that he caused quite a sensation by wearing a wrist watch and instead of running against his opponents paced himself by his watch. At first some of the runners attempted to make fun of the famous Finn, but he had the last laugh by defeating them with ease.

As far as was generally known, this was the first time an athlete had used such a method, and Nurmi was given credit for starting the innovation. However, the writer learned from George D. Baird that before the National A. A. A. A. three-mile walking championship in New York in 1883 he planned his time for each eighth of a mile. As there were no such things as wrist watches in those days, he had a friend stand at a designated spot beside the track with a stop watch and call out the time for each lap. By this method he not only defeated the highly favored Murray and William S. Hart (afterwards the famous movie actor), but also annexed the National championship for that distance.

♪ ♪ ♪

Prior to 1887 all types of foot races in this country commenced from a standing start, and credit for being the first to use the crouch start (now in use all over the world) is given to Charles H. Sherrill of Yale University. However, the adoption of the crouch start in Australia was in no way derived from Sherrill. One afternoon in Sydney, before the end of the last century, D. H. Bushell of Richmond was training for the Botany Handicap, and just before a short dash of 20 yards with a novice jokingly dropped to his hands and knees. A friend suggested that he also dig two holes, and after trying the idea decided it was a good one and began to use it in practice. In his next race Bushell used the crouch start, and after winning the heat the second man protested on the grounds that he had not run the full distance because his hands were over the mark. A meeting of the officials was hurriedly called, and after deliberation they decided the new style of starting was perfectly legal and in a comparative short space of time the crouch method was in use all over Australia.

♪ ♪ ♪

While it is not quite clear who originated the western roll for high jumpers, credit for being the first to use it in collegiate competition is given without reservation to Eddie Beeson of the University of California. However, George Horine of Stanford University was the first to establish a new world's record with that technique and this caused the claim to be made by friends of Beeson that the Stanford jumper had adopted the western roll after seeing the Golden Bear champion in action.

Horine states that his acquiring of this technique (which revolutionized high jumping and raised the world's record from 6-5⅛ to 6-11) came about in an entirely different manner. While at Santa Ana High he used a modified scissors style from the left foot and running from the right side was only able to clear 5 feet 1. He did not enter Stanford until almost three years after finishing prep school but did a little jumping in his back yard at Palo Alto. The yard was so laid out that the standards he set up forced him to run from the left side. As he had to jump from his right foot it was necessary for him to figure out a new style and his version of the western roll was the result.

When he entered Stanford the coach insisted that he run at right angles to the bar. This he did, adapting his newly acquired rolling technique to a straight-up jump and he reached 6-1⅝ in 1910. At the start of the 1912 season Horine, in spite of the objection of his coach, decided to return to the run from the left and on March 29, 1912, broke Michael J. Sweeney's world record of 6-5⅛ with a jump of 6-6⅛. Then on May 15, while wearing the Winged O insignia of The Olympic Club, he raised the height to 6-7. One year later, Beeson established a new world's record of 6-7 5-16 while also competing for The Olympic Club.

♪ ♪ ♪

Who was the originator of the forward pass?

Coach Cochems from Wisconsin, who at one time was in charge of the football squad at St. Louis University, claims that honor.

Pop Warner thought that Frank M. Pleasant of the Carlisle Indians was the first to use it in competitive football in 1907.

Gus Dorais, formerly a member of the Notre Dame squad and now coach of Detroit University, said that the afternoon in 1913 in New York when he threw forward passes to Knute Rockne against the Army was the first time the New Yorkers had ever seen a forward pass.

However, in Amos Alonzo Stagg's book, "Touchdown," printed in 1927, the author said, "Frank Hering was my quarterback in 1894 and because of his unusual large hands and his ability to throw a football as a baseball is thrown I trained him . . . to pass the ball back to an end or a half or to shoot to a sleeper lying outside.

"The East eyed it (the pass) dubiously. It did not appear in a Big Three game until the close of the 1906 season when Yale gained 30 yards on a pass that put the ball on the Harvard three-yard line, from where the Blue pushed it over and won. In 1907 . . . in the Princeton-Yale game in which Yale started the second half 10 points behind, the Elis drew on it (the pass) in desperation. Tad Jones made a beautiful pass to Olcott who went to the 10-yard line. On the next play Ted Coy took it over on a plunge for a touchdown."

So far as the writer has been able to discover, credit for introducing the pass must go to Amos Alonzo Stagg — the amazing "young-veteran" of American football at the College of the Pacific at Stockton, California, now starting his 54th year of coaching.

H. Archie Richardson

Minor League Scores

Sept. 7

By the Associated Press

International League
Newark 3, Jersey City 1.
Toronto 5, Buffalo 4.
Baltimore 7, Syracuse 5.
Only games scheduled.

American Association
Toledo 9-7, Columbus 4-4.
Kansas City 4-0, Milwaukee 1-8.
Minneapolis 9-3, St. Paul 4-9.
Indianapolis 3, Louisville 1.

Pacific Coast League
Portland 4, San Francisco 2.
Only game scheduled.

Eastern League
Open date.

BASEBALL
TOMORROW FENWAY PARK 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. NEW YORK
Seats at Fenway Park and Filene's Men's Store. Hub. 2100

Yankees Play Final '43 Set With Sox at Fenway

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

At Fenway Park tomorrow for the start of their final 1943 series with the Red Sox, the New York Yankees once again find themselves coasting to an American League championship. They can win as they please.

A year ago Joe McCarthy clinched the pennant on Sept. 14, and at that time sported a 10-game bulge on the Red Sox. As the Yanks today owned an 11-game lead on the field, it follows that they should make the flag a mathematical certainty before the end of next week.

McCarthy's job from here in, which seemingly is an annual one, is to keep the Yankees from going stale. He has done it before. He probably can do it again.

Still smarting from those World Series defeats by the Cardinals a year ago, the New Yorkers are roaring that this time it will be different. They are—or will be by the first week in October—what ball players like to call "fighting mad." Joe Gordon, for one, is eager to atone for his '42 flop in the big classic. However, the second baseman was down around .230 when he headed for Boston. This has been one of his leanest years in baseball.

It would seem that Charley Keller, too, is at a new low in his career, at Yankee stadium. King Kong today is hitting a mediocre .261. Closer examination of his record, however, reveals 25 homers and 69 runs batted in, which would make him good enough to play on my team.

The two leading run-makers with the McCarthymen are Nick Etten at 91 and Bill Johnson at 87. The manager can thank these boys for the comfortable lead he sports. Etten moved into New York labeled "a Phillie ball player," but he has been far above that level. Johnson, almost an unknown when he succeeded Red Rolfe, has been one of the surprises of the season.

The Yankees established what is believed to be an all-time record when they won 13 consecutive series this summer. This standard is not listed in the Little Red Book, but nobody can remember when a club went higher. However, the string was snapped over the last week end by Washington.

New York critics are voicing concern because Dutch Leonard and Roger Wolff, a couple of knuckleball specialists, have each beaten the Yanks three times this year. The concern, of course, involves the World Series. Yet, who on the Cardinals throws knucklers comparable to this pair remains a mystery.

Incidentally, three other American League pitchers have earned three victories apiece over the Yanks. They are Al Smith of the Indians, Virgil Trucks of the Tigers and Tex Hughson of the Red Sox. Tex will get a chance to make it four in the approaching series at Fenway. But Dick Newsome, currently in a smart comeback, will probably open the series tomorrow.

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Briefs . . . The Yankees record against the Red Sox is 12 and four . . . One half of Sunday's double-header will be the play-off of the 2-all, 11-inning tie of June 25 . . . The Sox today were scheduled to meet the Seabees nine at Davisville, R. I. . . . Eddie Lake was to pitch . . . The Braves, who closed a series in Brooklyn today, open at the Polo Grounds on Friday . . . Joe Gordon has showed signs of breaking his slump, moving at a .346 pace in the last seven games . . . The Braves may work out at the Polo Grounds tomorrow . . . The Red Sox will recall Lou Lucier, Ford Garrison and Tom McBride as soon as Louisville is out of the money in the American Association race . . . The leading Yankee pitcher is Spud Chandler, at 18 and three.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—Luis Suarez, Mexican sports writer who came all the way to Forest Hills for a few days at the National tennis championships, is trying to persuade some of the girl players to spend a few months in Mexico this winter studying and playing tennis. . . . "Our men players are pretty good, especially in doubles," explains Luis, "but the girls aren't. They need some competition." . . . He thinks he has succeeded in interesting Louise Brough, Dot Bundy, and Margaret Osborne in the proposition. . . . Miss Osborne, Pauline Betz, and Doris Hart likely will visit Mexico City for the Pan American tournament next month. . . . Ted Taylor of Chicago's Polish Daily News explains that Musial—with a bar across the "l"—means "he had to" in Polish. . . . Which explains why Stan Musial is about to win the National League batting championship.

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The next time Ace Adams goes to the mound, he'll break his relief pitching record of 61 appearances. . . . And Paul Derringer needs only two more mound victories to make it 200 for his major league career. Then he'll probably be ready to join the only other 200 game winners in the league, Carl Hubbell and Freddie Fitzsimmons—on the bench. . Don't worry too much about those "outclassed" civilian footballers at Big Ten colleges. Minnesota has a 6-foot, 7-inch tackle named Don Bunge, who is too big for the Army, and Ohio State's Ray Stackhouse, a mere 230-pound freshman, seems to have clinched a first-string tackle job.

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Jack Charvat, Tulsa (Okla.) Tribune: "Notice to barbers or razor salesmen: Stay out of Stillwater. There's no business for you in that town . . . At least as far as finding potential customers on the Oklahoma Aggies football team is concerned. They are all beardless youngsters."

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Maybe the Army figures that a guy with a sports writer's knowledge of doubletalk can learn anything. So Corp. Lou Gelfand, who used to write sports for the AP in Oklahoma, and Corp. Chauncey Durden, former Richmond Times-Dispatch sports editor, are studying the Japanese language, Gelfand at the U. of Minnesota and Durden at the U. of Washington. . . . Pvt. Frank McElyea, former Boston Braves' rookie, who starred on the Fort Sheridan, Ill., baseball team this summer, has been transferred to Camp Grant for a course in recreational training. . . . With a .422 batting average, Frank doesn't need any training in the national pastime.

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Today's Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange; Financial News and Comment

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adams Exp (1.15g)	7	10½	10	10½	+ ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
Air Reduction 1e	11	42⅛	41½	41½	— ⅝
Alaska Juneau	34	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	16	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	7	23	22	22⅜	—1½
Alleg pf $30 xw	20	24⅛	23	23½	— ⅜
Alleg Lud S 1.05g	10	26⅜	26	26	— ⅜
Alleg & West 6	40	70½	70½	70½	
Allen Indust (3½e)	2	10	10	10	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6b	4	150½	149¾	150¼	— ¼
Allied Mills 4g	71	28⅝	27	27⅜	— ⅞
Allied Strs (.60)	20	14⅛	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
Allied St pf (5)	1	94	94	94	+1
Allis-Ch Mfg 2g	7	37½	37	37	— ⅛
Alpha P Chem 3g	2	22	22	22	— ½
Amal Leather		1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Amerada Pet (2)	3	52⅝	52	52	— ½
Am Ag Ch D 1.20a	1	31½	31	31	
Am Airlines 1½a	4	19	19	19	+2
Am Bk Note .55g	2	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅝
Am Bosch (½e)	5	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Am Brake Sh .65g	2	15⅜	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	75	7½	7	7⅜	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	6	161½	5	161½	+1½
Am Can pf (7)	10	184	184	184	—1
Am Car & Fdy 4g	3	35¾	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅜
Am C&F pf 12½g	4	71¼	71¼	71¼	— ¼
Am Ch & Cab 1½g	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	
Am Chicle (4a)	250	106	106	106	
Am Colortype .45g	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
Am Crys S pf 6	10	101	101	101	+ ⅛
Am Distilleries	4	26	25¾	25¾	— ¼
Am Encaus Tiling	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Am Export L 1½g	3	6⅞	26¾	6¾	— ⅛
Am & For Power	93	6¼	5½	6	+ ½
Am&FPS7pf 3.32k	3	82	82	82	
Am & FP 2 pf	68	21¼	19⅞	21	+1
Am-Haw SS 2½g	3	3.1⅛	32	32	— ½
Am Ice	6	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
Am Ice pf (1½e)	1	64½	64½	64½	+ ½
Am Internat 4ae	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Am Invest Ill .45g	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Am Locomotive	44	13¾	12¾	12½	+1¼
Am Loco pf new	15	76	74¾	75	
Am M&Fdy .60g	4	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
Am M & Met 3½g	3	9¾	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Am Metal (1)	3	21¾	21⅜	21¾	+ ¼
Am Pow & Light	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Am P & L $6 pf	7	40¾	39⅛	39½	—1⅛
Am P & Lt $5 pf	15	7¾	7¼	7¾	— ¼
Am Rad&St S .30g	69	10	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill .60g	12	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
Am R M pf 4½g	160	68¾	67½	68	+ ¼
Am Seating 1½g	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Am Smelt&R (2)	15	38⅞	38	38	+ ⅞
Am Smelt pf 7	100	160¼	159½	159½	— ⅞
Am Sti Fdrs 1½g	9	23¼	23	23⅛	— ⅛
Am Stores (1)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Am Sugar Ref 1½g	3	27⅞	27	27	—1
Am Sum Tob 1¼g	3	30	29	29¾	— ⅛
Am Tel & Tel (9)	14	157⅞	157⅛	157⅞	
Am Tobacco B (3a)	8	58¾	58⅛	58½	— ¼
Am Tob pf (6)	80	145½	145	145½	+ ½
Am Type Fdrs ½g	6	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
Am Viscose 1½g	8	47¼	46¾	46¾	
Am Water Works	25	7	6⅞	7	— ⅛
Am Woolen	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼
Am Wool pf (4k)	3	70¾	70¼	70¼	— ¼
Am Zinc L & S	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
Anaconda Cop 1½g	30	26	25⅞	25½	— ½
Anac W&C 1½g	30	26	25¾	25¾	
Arch-Dan-M 1½g	3	45	45	45	— ⅛
Armour III	44	6	5⅝	5¾	— ⅛
Armour III pr pf	3	71½	70⅝	70⅝	— ⅜
Armstrong Ck 3½g	3	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
Assd Dry Gds 3½g	12	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	— ¾
Asso DG 1pf 6	30	95	95	95	+ ⅞
Asso D G 2pf 7	10	85½	85½	85½	
Atch T & SF 4½g	42	59¾	57¾	58⅝	—1⅜
Atch T&S F pf (5)	3	86½	86	86	+ ½
Atl Coast L 1½g	18	28¾	27⅝	28¼	— ½
Atl G & W I (3e)	4	28⅛	26¾	26¾	—2
Atl G&WI pf 2½g	1	57½	57½	57½	— ⅜
Atl Refining .55g	2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
Atl Refing pf 4	30	113	113	113	
Atlas Corp (1½g)	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	56	56	56	+ ¾
Atlas Pow 2½g	110	63¾	62¼	63¼	— ½
Austin Nichols	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Aviation Co (.10g)	42	4¼	4	4¼	
Bald Loco ct ¾g	21	16⅞	16¼	16⅜	— ¾
Balt & Ohio	16	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ½
Balt & Ohio pf	8	10⅜	9⅝	9¾	— ½
Bangor & Ar	1	8½	8½	8½	— ¼
Bang&A pf 6¼k	30	51½	51	51	
Barber Asphalt	4	22¾	22¼	22½	— ¾
Barker Bros (¼g)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	1	17	17	17	— ¼
Bath Iron Wks 3g	29	17⅜	16¾	16¾	— ⅞
Bayuk Cigars 1½	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅜
Beatrice Cr 1.85g	2	33½	33	33½	+1
Beech Aire 1e	6	11¾	11¼	11⅜	— ⅜
Belding-Hem (.80)	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
Bell Aircraft (1g)	13	13½	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat (2¼g)	11	35¾	34⅞	35	— ½
Benef Ind Ln .90g	5	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ¼
Best Foods (.80g)	3	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅜
Beth Steel 4½g	18	59	57½	57⅝	—1
Bigelow-San 1½g	4	35¾	35¼	35¾	+ ¼
Black&Decker 1.60	1	17⅜	17½	17½	
Blaw-Knox (.20g)	5	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅜
Boeing Airpl (1g)	27	15¼	14½	14½	— ¾
Bohn Al & Br (2)	2	49½	47¾	49½	+1¾
Bon Ami B 2½g	90	47	47	47	
Bond Strs 1.30g	4	29⅛	29	29	— ⅛
Borden Co (.90g)	5	29⅛	29⅞	29⅞	— ¼
Borg-Warner 1.60	8	34	33⅞	34	— ¼
Boston & Maine	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅜
Brewing Corp (2)	3	35	34⅝	35	+1
Bridgeport Br 3½g	4	10	10	10	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg(2)	11	27	26½	26⅝	— ⅜
Bristol-My 1.40g	1	42½	42½	42½	
Bklyn-Man Transit	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Brown Shoe (2)	1	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅜
Brunswick-B 3½g	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
Bucyrus-Erie ½g	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
Budd Mfg	16	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Budd Wheel (¾g)	9	7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
Bullard Co 1½g	6	19¼	19	19	— ½
Burling Mill 1.10g	1	28	28	28	+ ⅛
Burr Add Mach .60	18	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜	+ ¼
Bush Termin'l .20g	10	4¼	4	4	
Bush Term pf 6	30	58	57	58	+3
Bush TB pf2¼k	160	38½	36½	37	—1½
Butler Bros (.45g)	3	9¾	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
Butte Cop&Z ⅛e	4	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
Byers (AM) Co	3	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
Byers AM pf 7	30	73	73	73	—1½
Byron Jackson ¾g	2	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
Calif Pack (1½)	5	26	25¾	26	+ ¼
Callahan Zinc Lead	1	1	1	1	
Calumet&Hec .65g	7	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Campbell Wy (3ag)	3	15½	15⅛	15½	
Can Dry G Ale .60	6	22¼	22	22	+ ¼
Can Sou Ry 3	90	35	35	35	+1
Canadian Pacific	25	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
Cannon Mills (2)	1	43	43	43	
Caro C & O (5)	30	56¼	56½	56¼	— ¼
Carriers & Gen 20	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ¼
Case (JI)pf (7)	3	139½	139½	139½	+ ½
Caterpil Tractor 2	1	47	47	47	+ ½
Celanese Corp (1)	5	36½	35¼	35¾	—1¼
Celanese 5 pf 5	10	105	105	105	— ⅜
Celotex Corp (⅛g)	2	13	13	13	+ ¼
Cent Aguirre 1½	2	20	19½	20	+ ¼
Cent I L pf 4½	40	110	110	110	+ ¼
Cent RR NJ	13	11	10	10⅝	— ⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	6	37⅛	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	20	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	740	57¾	53½	57½	+4
Champ P&F ¾ag	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
Champ P&F pf6	10	107	107	107	— ½
Ches & Ohio (3)	16	45⅝	44¾	43¾	— ¾
Chi & E Ill	50	8	7	7⅜	— ⅛
Chi&E I A 1.50g	10	12⅞	12	12	— ⅞
Chi Grt West	16	4⅞	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 2½k	14	19¼	18⅞	19	— ⅛
Chi Mail Order .60		14½	14¼	14¼	
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	10	7½	16¾	17	— ½
Chi P T cv pf 3(3)	2	39	39	39	— ⅛
Childs Co	3	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Chickasha Cot Oil	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅜
Chrysler Cp 2½ag	16	79	78¼	78¾	— ⅝
City Ice & F 1.20	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ½
City Invest	20	44	43	43	—2
Clark Equip 2½g	3	35	34½	35	+ ¾
Clev Grap Br (1g)	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ¼
Cluett Peab pf 7	10	152	152	152	+3½
Climax Mol 1.20a	9	39½	39¼	39¼	— ¼
Cluett Peab 1½g	3	37¾	37	37¼	+ ¼
Colgate-Palm-P ⅓	23	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
Collins & Aik	2	25¼	25¼	25⅛	— ⅛
Col & South	280	1.1¾	10⅝	10¾	— ¾
Col & So 1pf	340	12⅜	11¾	12¼	— ¼
Col & Sou 2pf	260	12	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
Col Fuel & Ir ½ag	6	16¾	16½	16½	— ¼
Columb Br A .90g	3	22	21½	21½	— ¾
Columb Br B .90g	3	22	21½	21¾	— ¼
Colum G & E	89	4⅛	3¾	4⅛	+ ¼
Col G&E 6 pf 6	6	71¾	71	71½	+ ½
Col G&El 5pf 5	30	64	63	63½	—1
Colum Pict ½g	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Com Credit (3)	3	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ¼

Today's sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day's sales 345,670
1943 vol. to date 214,036,012
1942 vol. to date 68,884,087

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Cons Invest Tr (3)	9	42½	42	42	— ¾
Cons Solvents .30g	21	15	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
Com'wlth & South	22	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	
Con&S pf 3¾k	5	67⅛	66⅞	6 ⅞	+ ⅛
Comwlth Ed 1.05g	12	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	— ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	
Consol Cigar 1½e	1	20½	20½	20½	— ½
Con C pr pf 6½g	40	108¼	108	108¼	
Cons Copperm .10g	19	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	26	22⅝	22	22⅜	— ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)		104½	104¼	104½	+ ½
Consol Film Ind	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Cons Film pf ¾k	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Cons Laundries	15	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Consol RR Cuba pf	6	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅝
Cons Vultee (1g)	39	14⅛	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅜
Cons Vultee pf 1¼k	8	22	21	21	—1
Consol'd Coal	2	12	12	12	+ ⅛
Consol Coal pf 2½	1	39	39	39	+1
Comm P pf 4½g	110	102¾	102¼	102⅛	— ⅛
Container Corp 4ag	5	19	18¾	18¾	— ¼
Cont Baking ⅓g	5	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
Cont Baking pf (8)	1	108	108	108	+1
Cont Can (¾ag)	27	34⅞	33¾	34⅞	+1⅛
Cont Diam F .65g	3	12	12	12	+ ⅜
Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	
Cont Motors (.45g)	54	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	6	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
Cont Steel (¾ag)	2	24	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Copperweld Stl .80	5	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅛
Cop'wd S pf 2½g	30	51½	51½	51½	— ½
Corn Exch 2.40	280	45	44½	45	+ ⅛
Corn Prod (2.60)	1	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	— ¼
Cornell-Dub El ¾ag	18	16	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
Coty Inc (.15g)	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Coty International	6	2	1⅞	2	
Crane Co (1e)	6	19½	19⅜	19½	+ ¼
Crane Co pf 5	300	105¼	105	105	—1
Cream of Wh 1½ag	2	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
Crosley Corp ½ag	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
Crown Cork&S ¼ag	3	27¼	27	27¼	+ ⅞
Crown Zeller (1)	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
Crown Zell pf 5	10	97¼	97¼	97¼	— ¾
Crucible Stl (2e)	11	31¾	30½	31	—1
Crucible Stl pf (5)	1	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	— ⅜
Cuba RR pf	220	21	20¾	20¾	— ¼
Cuban-AmSug .40g	10	11¾	11¼	11¼	— ½
Cudahy Packing	1	19	19	19	
Cuneo Press (1½g)	1	22	22	22	+1¼
Curtis Publishing	27	6⅛	6	6	
Curtis Pub pf	10	74	74	74	—1½
Curt P pf pf 3k	2	40¼	40	40	— ¼
Curtiss-Wright 1e	69	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
Curtis Wr A 1½g	8	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	
Cutler-Ham ¾ag	4	22¼	22¼	22⅛	— ⅛
Davega Stores .30g	3	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
Davison Chem (1g)	5	14¼	13¾	13¾	— ½
Decca Records (1)	3	19¾	19½	19½	+ ¼
Deere & Co 2g	9	28½	28¼	28¼	
Deisel-WemG 1½g	3	18	17½	18	+ ½
Del & Hudson	19	12⅜	11⅞	12	— ⅛
Del Lack & West	37	6¾	6⅜	6½	— ⅛
Den & Rio GW pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Det Edison .90g	17	11¼	10¾	11	— ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1	160	30½	29¾	29¾	— ¾
Diam Match 1½	2	31½	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
Diam T Motor ½ag	4	14	13½	13½	— ⅛
Dist Corp-S h2.22	4	29⅛	28½	28⅞	— ⅛
Dixie C A 2½	130	44½	44¼	44⅜	+ ½
Doehler Die C 1½g	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Dome Mines h1.60	23	25	25	25	+ ⅛
Douglas Aircraft 5e	5	60	58½	58½	—1½
Dresser Mfg 1g	1	30	30	30	— ¾
du Pont deN 3g	5	145½	144⅝	144⅝	— ⅛
Eastern Air L	3	38½	37½	38¼	+ ¼
Eastern Roll Mill	9	7½	7	7⅜	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	2	157	157	157	
Eaton Mfg (3)	1	40	40	40	+ ⅛
Edis Bros Strs .50	2	17⅞	17¾	17¾	
El & Mus Ind .06g	9	4⅛	3⅞	4	
El Auto-Lite 1½g	6	36½	36¼	36¼	
Elec Boat (½g)	20	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
El Power & Lt	45	4⅞	4½	4¾	— ⅛
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	7	52¾	51	52	—1
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	11	77¼	75½	76½	— ¼
El Storage Bat (2)	1	40	40	40	+ ⅛
Endicott-John (3)	1	57½	57½	57½	
Eraicott-J pf 5	110	116½	116	116	— ½
Eng Pub Service	40	7½	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf 5	10	85½	85½	85½	
EngPS$5½pf5½	80	86½	86	86	—1½
Eng PS $6 pf 6	30	91½	91½	91½	+ ½
Equit Off Bldg	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
Erie RR (½ag)	10	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
Erie RR ct ½ag	55	11⅜	11	11⅛	— ¼
Erie RR pf A (5)	2	48⅛	47½	47½	+ ½
Eureka Vac Cl ¾ag	8	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
Evans Products	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	1	24½	24½	24½	— ¼
Fajardo Sugar (2)	10	23½	22⅞	22⅞	
Fed Lt&Tract 3g	2	5	5	5	— ⅛
Fed L&T pf (6)	60	102¼	102¼	102¼	— ½
Fed Mng&Smelt 3g	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ½
Fed Mogul (1)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ½
Fed Motor Tr .30g	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Fed D Strs 1.40a	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
Ferro Enam ¼ag	1	16	16	16	
Fid P Fire 1.1.60a	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	— ½
Firest T&R 1½ag	13	39⅞	39¼	39¼	— ¾
Firest T&R pf 6	1	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	
First Nat Strs 2½a	2	38	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
Flintkote (.65g)	7	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
Florence Stv 1½ag	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	
Follansbee Stl	3	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
FollansbeeStl pf	20	45	45	45	+1
Foster Wheeler	2	16½	16	16	— ⅛
Fost Wh pf 1½	90	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Francisco Sugar	9	11¾	11	11	— ¾
Freeport Sulph (2)	1	34½	34½	34½	
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	2	27½	26⅝	26⅝	Sep 7
Fruehauf pf (5)	30	108	107½	107½	— ½
Gabriel Co .(20g)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Gair (Robert) ¼ae	7	3	2⅞	3	
Gamewell 1½ag	30	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	— ⅛
Gar Wood Ind .35g	18	5¼	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Gen Am Inv pf 6	1	106½	106½	106½	
Gen Am Trans 1g	8	42¾	42	42¾	— ⅛
Gen Baking .45g	10	8¼	8⅛	8	— ⅛
Gen Bronze .30g	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Gen Cable	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Gen Cab'e A	1	13	13	13	— ¼
Gen Cb pf 5½k	100	82¾	81½	81½	—1½
Gen Cigar 1	5	27	26¾	26¾	— ¼
Gen Cigar pf 7	10	142¼	142¼	142¼	+ ¼
Gen Elec (1.40)	39	37⅞	36⅞	37¼	— ¼
Gen Foods 1.20g	7	40¾	40½	40¾	+ ⅛
Gen G & El A	60	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Gen G&El cv pf	120	105	103	105	+3½
Gen Mills (4)	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	+ ¼
Gen Motors 1½g	75	51½	50¾	51	— ⅜
Gen Out Ad A	1	33	33	33	+ ½
Gen Prec Eq (¾ag)	3	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Print Ink .20g	4	7¼	7	7¼	— ⅛
Gen Real&Util	7	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Gen Real&Util pf	1	52½	52½	52½	+2
Gen Refract .90g	3	19	18¾	19	— ⅛
Gen Shoe ¾ag	1	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ¼
Gen S C pf 4½k	40	78½	78¼	78¼	— ¼
Gen Steel Cast 3	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ¼
Gen Tel (1.60)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Gen Time Inst	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅞
Gen T & Rub ⅓ag	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Gillette Saf R ¼ag	6	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
Gillette S R pf 5	1	68	68	68	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros .30g	5	11¾	11⅞	11⅞	
Glidden Co .90g	2	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	
Glidden cv pf 2¼	1	46	46	46	—1¼
Gobel (Adolf)	12	⅛	⅞	⅞	
Goebel Brew (.20)	7	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Gold&Stock T 6	61	54¾	50	50½	—5½
Goodrich B F 1g	14	41⅝	40¾	41	— ⅜
Goodrich pf (5)	2	100	100	100	— ½
Goodyear Tire 1¼ag	16	39	38½	38⅝	— ⅜
Goodyear T&R pf 5	2	105¼	105¼	105¼	
Gotb Hosiery (¼ae)	6	7½	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Granby Con M .60	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Granite C S 17½g	3	10	10	10	— ¼
Grant (WT) 1.40	1	33½	33½	33½	— ¼
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2e	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Gt Nor Ry pf 1g	22	26⅞	26½	26½	— ⅛
Gt West Sug 2	5	25	24¾	24¾	— ¼
Green (H L) (2a)	2	47	47	47	
Greyhound Corp (1)	15	18⅜	18	18	— ⅛
Grum Air En 1g	2	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
Guantan Sugar	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob & Ohio	113	8¾	7⅞	8½	+ ⅜
Gulf Mob&Ohio pf	21	38	36¼	37½	+1½
Gulf Oil 1	23	49¼	48⅞	48⅞	
Harb-Walker ¾ag	7	15½	15¼	15⅜	— ⅜
Hayes Indust .15g	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Hayes Mfg	3	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Hazel-AtlasGl 5	40	103½	102½	102½	—1

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Tuesday 49.8 Prev. day 49.8
Month ago 49.6 Year ago 37.2
1943 high 53.3 1943 low 41.7

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Heime (GW) 4½g	1	67⅜	63⅜	67⅜	— ⅝
Heime pf (7)	90	163	163	163	—1
Hercules Motors 1	5	16	15¾	14¾	— ⅜
Hercules Pow 1½g	1	79	79	79	
Hollander & Son 1g	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Holly Sugar (1)	7	12⅝	12⅜	2⅝	— ⅜
Homestake Mining	31	40⅞	39¼	4 ⅛	
Houd-Hersh A 2½g	4	41	40½	41	— ⅛
Houd-Hersh B ½ag	12	14⅜	14	14	— ⅛
Household pf 5	290	110½	110½	110½	
Houston L&P 3.60	3	60⅞	60½	60⅞	+ ⅜
Houston Oil	18	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
Howe Sound (3)	3	33	32¾	32¾	— ½
Hudson & Man	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Hudson & Man pf	2	7	7	7	— ½
Hudson Bay (N2)	4	27	27	27	
Hudson Motor .10g	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Hupp Motor	6	1⅜	1½	1½	—

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	5½	6½
American Hardware Co	27	29
American Manufacturing	34	37
American Manufac 5 pf	85¾	--
American Wringer Co	6½	7¾
†Amoskeag Company	33¼	--
†Amoskeag Company pf	73¼	--
Appleton Company	33¾	36½
pplied Arts Corp	2¾	3¼
Arlington Mills	47	49¾
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	26½	28¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	1¾	2½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	15¾	17½
Bausch & Lamb Optical Co	30¾	32¾
Bausch & Lamb Optical Co pf	107½	--
Bendix Home Appliance	6¼	7
Berkshire Fine Spinning	12¾	14
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	83¾	--
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99	--
Boston Wharf Company	18¾	20¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	35	37½
Brown Co	1.70	3.00
Brown Co pf	29¾	31¾
Campbell A S Co Inc	5¼	6¼
Central Railway Signal A	39	--
Chapman Valve Manufac	32	34¾
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14¾	16
Coos Bay Lumber Co	38¾	41½
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	29¾	31¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	28	30½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	22¾	24¾
Draper Corporation	74	77
Dwight Manufacturing Co	163¾	173¾
Eastern Corporation	5¾	6¾
Eastern Corporation pf	17¾	19¾
Easton Co	8¾	10¼
Family Loan Society Inc	11¾	12½
Family Loan Society pf A	22¾	25
Food Fair Stores Inc	42¼	45½
Fruit of the Loom	20¾	23¼
General Fire Extinguisher	14¾	16¾
General Machinery	21½	23¾
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	9¾	11
Goodall Worsted Company	32½	35½
Graton & Knight Co	11¾	12¾
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	90¾	94¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	30¼	32¾
Great Northern Paper Co	32¾	34¾
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	52½	--
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	14½	--
Harrington & Richardson	2¼	3
Haskelite Mfg Co	10¾	11¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co	16¾	17¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	15¾	17½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	18¾	20¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24¾	27
Hooker Electro Chem	30½	32½
International Machine Tool	6	6¾
Keith George E Co	43	--
Kendall Company	8¾	9¾
Kennedy & Inc pf	17¾	19¼
Landers Frary & Clark	35½	37½
Lincoln Stores Inc	20¾	22¾
Lincoln Stores7	107½	--
Long-Bell Lumber Co	5¼	8½
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	102	106
MarathonM Paper Mills	38¾	41¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	36¼	39½
Merck & Co	41	43¼
Merck & Co ⅛⅛ pf	112½	116¼
Merrimack Manufacturing	35¾	39¾
Metal & Thermit Corp z	19¼	22¼
Millers Falls Company	9¾	10¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	6¾	7
Nashawenna Mills	15¾	17¾
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	63¾	--
Nashua Manufacturing Co	30¼	33¼
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	67¾	71½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	25¾	27¾
National Chemical & Mfg	4¾	5¾
National Shirt Shops	11¾	12¾
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	59¾	63¼
Newmarket Manufac Co	39¾	--
Nicholson File Company	33¾	36½
Nonquitt Mills	28¼	31½
Ohio Finance	6¾	8¼
Panhandle2Eastern Pipe Line	38½	41½
Parker Appliance	12¾	14½
Plymouth Cordage Company	112	116½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	59¾	--
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	85¾	--
Remington Arms Co Inc	3⅝	4¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	25¾	27¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	25¾	27¾
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	51¾	--
Sanford Mills	33¼	36
Submarine Signal Co	223¾	25¼
Tampax Inc	5½	6¼
Triumph Explosive Inc	2¾	3¼
United Elastic Corp	14½	15¾
U S Envelope Company	57¼	61
U S Egvelope Co 7 pf	115	120
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	81	--
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	100½	--
Wamsutta Mills Inc	22¾	25¼
Warner & Swasey Co	9	10¾
Warren Bros Class B	37	39½
Warren Bros Class C	9½	10½
West Point Manufacturing	44¼	47
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11¾	12¾

* Ex-dividend.
† Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Belows Falls Hy El	5	1958	103¾	--
Blackstone V G & E	4	1965	110¾	--
Cent Maine Power	3½	1966	107¾	109¼
Florida Pub Ser	4	1955	104¾	106¼
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	103¾	105¾
Kyston Public Sr	5	1978	103¾	--
Narragansett El	3½	1966	109¾	111¼
Savannah El & Pr	5	1955	106¾	--
Springfield G & El	5	1957	105	--
St Joseph RLH & P	4½	1947	103½	--
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	107¼	108¾

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	112¾	116¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	99¾	103¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	106¾	110¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	79¼	82¼
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	105½	1009½
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	102¾	106
General Water G&E $3 pf	40¾	43¼
Jamaica Water Supply	28½	31
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	104¾	108¾
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	99¾	103¼
Kansas P&Lt 4½s pf	101¼	105½
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 8 pf	101½	105½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	111¾	117¼
New Rochelle Wat pf	97¼	113¾
Northern N-tural Gas Co (com)	29½	31¾
No States Power Del 6 pf	61¾	64¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	68¼	71¼
Ohio Power 4½ pf	112¾	116¾
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	107¾	111¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	114¾	118¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	96¾	99¾
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	103¼	106¼
Public Service Ind	16¼	17¼
Public Service Ind 5 pf	103¼	106¼
Public Service Okla 5 pf	106¾	110¼
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	101¾	105¼
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	105¼	108¼
San Diego Gas & Electric	11¾	12¾
Sierra Pac Power Co	17¾	19½
Sierra Pac Power 6 pf	114½	--
Tampa Electric Co	22¾	24¾
Texas Elec Serv 6nf	105¾	109¼
Texas Power & Light 6pf	101¾	105¼
Washington Ry & Elec units	15½	16⅞

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	18¼	19¾
Beverly Gas & Electric	22	--
Brockton Gas Light	6¾	7½
*Cehtral Maine Power 6 pf	104½	109½
*Central Maine Power 7 pf	114½	119½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	89½	--
Conn Light & Power	35¾	38¼
Eastern Utilities Asso	21¾	23¾
Eastern Utilities Asso Conv	1¼	1⅞
Fall River Gas Works	21	--
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	36¾	39½
Green Mountain Power pf	61¾	65¾
Hartford Electric Light	47¼	50¼
Haverhill Electric	23¾	26½
Haverhill Gas Light	12¾	13¾
Holyoke Water Power	16½	18
Lawrence Gas & Electric	28	--
Lowell Electric Light	37¾	40½
Lynn Gas & Electric	75¾	79½
Mass Power & Light pf	14¼	16½
Mass Utilities Asso pf	31¼	33¼
Narragansett Elec pf	56	59
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	17¾	19¾
N E Power Assn 6 pf	47¾	49¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	73¾	75¾
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	69¾	72¾
N E Public Serv $7 pf	20¾	22¼
N E Public Serv $6 pf	19¾	21½
Newport Electric	20½	20¾
Providence Gas	7¾	8½
Pub Serv of N H 6 pf	106½	111½

INSURANCE of Every Description

☆

OBrion Russell & Co.
108 WATER STREET, BOSTON
Tel. Lafayette 5700
111 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Barclay 7-5540

6% INCOME

From a selected list of railroad bonds. These bonds have unbroken records of interest payments for periods up to 51 years.

Send for our analysis "Present Values in Railroad Bonds," and our list of recommendations. There is no charge or obligation.

HODGDON & CO. 31 STATE ST. BOSTON

	Bid	Asked
R I Pub Serv pf	31¾	34¼
Rockland Light & Power	7¾	9½
Springfield Gas Light	16¾	17½
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	99	--
Western Mass Companies	23	25

*Ex-Dividend.

New York Banks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	19¾	20¾
Bank of New York (14)	370	382
Bankers Trust (1.40)	46½	48¾
Brooklyn Trust (4)	84	89
Central Hanover Bank&Trust (4)	95¾	99¼
Chase National (1.40)	34⅝	36⅝
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	44½	46¾
Corn ExchangeBank&Trust(2.40)	44½	47
Empire Trust (3)	76½	80½
First National New York (80)	1490	1530
Guaranty Trust (12)	293½	301½
Irving Trust (.60)	13¼	14¼
Kings County (80)	1400	--
Lawyers Trust (1)	32¼	35¼
Manufacturers Trust (2)	43¾	46¾
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51½	53½
National City (1)	32⅝	34⅝
New York Trust (3½)	86¾	90¾
Public (1½)	33¾	36¼
Tile Guaranty & Trust	4¾	5½
United States (60a)	1200	1245

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	$300	--
First National (2)	47¼	49¾
Merchants National (12)	318	338
†New England Trust (30)	1400	--
National Rockland (2)	45	49½
National Shawmut (1)	23½	24⅞
Pilgrim Trust (8)	178	--
Second National (4)	126	133
†State Street Trust (8)	250	--
United States Trust (.50)	9¾	11
United States Trust pf (.80)	15½	16¾
Webster & Atlas (2)	49½	54½

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	42	44½
Continental Illinois (4)	95½	99½
First National Chicago (10)	341	349
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	32	34¼

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	136½	144½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	56	58½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	35¼	36⅞
Agricultural (3a)	73½	79
American Alliance (1a)	22¾	24¾
American Casualty Company	113¾	121¾
American Equitable (1)	19¾	20⅞
American Insurance Newrk (½a)	14¾	16
American Re-Insurance (1½a)	58¾	59¾
American Reserve	15½	16⅝
American Surety (2½)	59¾	62¼
Baltimore-American (.20a)	7¾	8¾
Bankers & Shippers (3a)	86½	91½
Boston (16a)	600	625
Camden Fire (1)	21	22½
City of New York (1g)	18½	20¼
Connecticut General Life (1)	37½	39½
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	40½	43
Federal (1.40)	43	46½
Fire Assn Philadelphia (2a)	64	68
Firemen Fund (SF) (3)	85½	89½
Firemen's Newark (.40)	13¾	14¾
Franklin Fire (1a)	28	30
General Reinsurance (2)	47¾	50¾
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½g)	18¼	20¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	43½	46
Globe & Republic (½)	10¾	11¼
Great American Insurance (1a)	28¾	30½
Hanover (1.20)	28	30
Hartford Fire (2a)	95¾	100¼
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	44¾	47¼
Home Insurance (1.20a)	30¾	32¾
Homestead (½g)	16	18
Insurance Co North America 2½a	84¾	87¼
Jersey Insurance New York (1½a)	38	41
Knickerbocker (½)	9¾	10¼
Maryland Casualty	4¾	5¾
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	72	75½
Merchants&MrfsofNewYork (.40)	7½	8¼
MerchantsFireAssociation (1½a)	48	51
National Fire (2)	61½	64½
National Liberty (.20a)	7¾	8
National Union (3a)	186	198
New American Casualty (½g)	26¼	28¼
New Brunswick (1½a)	32¼	34¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	47	50
New York Fire (.80)	14¼	15⅝
North Riv Ins Co (1)	24¾	26¼
Northeast Insurance	5	5¾
Northern (3a)	94½	99
Pacific Fire (5)	109½	114½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	46¼	49¾
Peerless Casualty Company	11¾	13½
Phoenix (2a)	89½	93½
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14¾	15
Providence-Washington (1a)	36¼	38⅝
Reinsurance Cor (N Y) (.075g)	5½	7¾
Republic Insurance Texas (1.20)	25¾	27¾
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	23½	25½
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	300	310
Seaboard Surety (½g)	52¾	55¼
Security (1.40)	37¾	39¾
Springfield (3½a)	128½	134
Standard Accident	67¾	71½
Travelers (16)	492	507
U S Fid & Guarantee (1a)	36½	38½
United States Fire (2)	51¼	54
United States Guarantee (1.60)	76½	81½
Westchester (1.20a)	32¾	35¾

(a) Also extra or extras. (e) Paid last year. (g) Declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.25	3.55
Amerex Holding	23.375	24.875
American Business Shares	3.23	3.54
Axe Houghton Fund A	13.26	14.26
Bond Inv Tr of America	99.37	103.51
Boston Fund	16.28	17.51
Broad Street Investing	26.95	29.14
Bullock Fund	14.14	15.50
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.75
Century Shares Trust	28.02	30.13
Chemical Fund	9.68	10.47
Christiana Securities Co	2235.00	2335.00
Commodity Corp	9.05	--
Consolidated Investment Tr	34.75	37.50
Dividend Shares	1.20	1.32
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	19.77	21.23
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	11.73	12.59
Equitable Invest Corp	29.14	31.33
Equity Corp $3 pf	30.875	32.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.66	19.01
Fund Investors Ine	20.57	22.54
General Capital	31.23	33.58
General Investors Trust	5.08	5.47
Incorporated Investors Tr	19.64	21.12
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.81	.89
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.12	1.23
†Keystone Custodian Funds		
B-1 ... 33.42	S-1	... 25.47
B-2 ... 28.82	S-2	... 13.71
B-3 ... 18.85	S-3	... 10.43
B-4 ... 9.35	S-4	... 4.32
K-1 ... 16.73	K-2	... 18.81
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	92.40	--
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	38.60	--
Maryland Fund	4.15	4.75
Mass Invest Tr	20.48	22.02
Mass Inv 2d Fd	10.00	10.75
Mutual Invest	10.38	11.35
Nation Wide Voting	1.26	1.38
New England Fund	11.92	12.85
Old Colony Tr Assoc	18.125	19.75
Plymouth Fund Inc	.46	.51
Putnam Fund	13.22	14.22
Quarterly Income Shares	5.90	6.40
Railway & Light Sec	11.3715	12.75
Railway & Light Sec pf	103.50	--
Repub Invest Fund	3.43	3.77
Scudder Stevens & Clark	89.51	91.31
Spencer Trask Fund	13.85	14.89
State Street Invest	77.98	83.80
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.41	--
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.71	.80
Wellington Fund	15.98	17.58

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.125	6.875
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.64	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.62	....
Diversified Tr C	3.55	....
Diversified Tr D	5.40	6.15
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.65	4.20
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.61	5.35
Nation Wide Sec	3.55	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.75	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.06	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.63	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.87	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.20	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.33	....
U S Elec Li & Pow "A"	15.50	....
U S Elec Li & Pow "B"	1.70	....

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	2.125	2.50
First Boston Corp	22.375	23.75

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 3 per cent less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	117½	122½
Liberty Aircraft	10¼	11¼
N E Airlines	6¾	7¾
Piper Aircraft	5¼	6¼
Pollak Manufacturing Co	6¼	7¼

Transcription Concerns Seek Lifting of Ban

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—Counsel for six major musical transcription concerns has asked the War Labor Board to order the American Federation of Musicians to cease its ban on recordings for broadcast purposes "to permit these musicians to go back to work, as they are clamoring to do now."

In making the plea before a special panel, Attorney A. Walter Socolow told the Board the strike was unjustified because the A. F. of M. suffered no unemployment as a result of recordings, and added, "The earnings of musicians from radio broadcasting are greater than any other group of radio employees, including engineers and executives."

But J. A. Padway, counsel for the A. F. of L. union, told the Board there was no clamor by musicians to return to work. He denied there was even a strike going on, stating the union "just no longer wants to make records."

James C. Petrillo, A. F. of M. president, who ordered the ban on recordings Aug. 1, 1942, on the ground they caused unemployment among musicians, asserted at the hearing that the transcription companies were largely owned by the broadcasting companies.

Mr. Petrillo said that since the ban became effective his union had made no demands on the industry for royalties or wage increases, but he claimed that, despite the ban, transcription companies were making huge profits.

"When you see these figures," said Mr. Petrillo, "you'll see more profits in 1943 than ever before in the history of the transcription business. Boy! How we ruined them! Why, they've got us punch drunk. They've taken us through every Government agency and they're never going to stop."

Mr. Socolow told the WLB the musicians had no reason to complain against the broadcasting industry, because staff musicians received an average of $67.90 a week for an average work week. He said the industry provided earnings for musicians of about $30,000,000 annually—$17,000,000 from commercial advertisers and $8,000,000 direct from radio stations and networks.

Tool Builders Urge Modification Of Renegotiation Law

CLEVELAND (AP)—The National Machine Tool Builders Association declared contract "renegotiation as at present administered actually threatens the industry's postwar survival," and urged Congress to modify present methods of calculating war profits.

The Association's views were contained in a pamphlet issued in advance of House Ways and Means Committee public hearings Thursday in Washington on the broad question of war contract renegotiations.

Contending the machine tool builder "has sold out his market for the next 10 to 15 years—whereas many other manufacturers, especially those in consumer goods fields, are looking forward to an enormous postwar demand for their products," the organization suggested:

"Renegotiation on the basis of profits before taxes should be abandoned. Agreements should be made wholly in the light of profits after taxes. Any other approach brings disagreement and demands that are inequitable and unjust."

The Association said the peak of machine tool orders was reached in March, 1942, and the peak of production was passed last January, so that "the industry is even today headed for another of its traditional valleys."

Crisis in Livestock Transport Likely

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Department of Agriculture has warned of a possible crisis in the livestock transportation field.

"The livestock transportation facilities will be severely taxed during the fall and winter," said a report by the department's Bureau of Agricultural Economics, adding that some officials "expect the situation to become critical."

The report said the greatest demand for rail transportation apparently will be in October when cattle and sheep move from western ranges in largest numbers. For truck transportation, the demand will be greatest when the peak marketing of the record hog crop is under way in November and December.

WFA Takes Over Control Late Crop of Onions

CHICAGO (AP)—The War Food Administration announced it had taken over control of the distribution of the late crop of onions in 12 producing states to assure adequate supplies for the armed forces, and an equitable distribution of the balance of a short crop among the civilian population.

Effective immediately the order prohibits shippers in the 12 states from making shipments of dry onions in excess of 100 pounds, except for near-by storage, without a permit.

The producing states named in the order were California, Washington, Oregon, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Colorado, Minnesota, North Dakota, Michigan, Indiana and New York.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
200	Aero Sup B (.20g)	4½	4½	4½
1300	Aire Access (¼g)	3⅝	3½	3½
300	Air-WayElAp (.20g)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
10	Ala Gt Sou (4½g)	91	91	91
10	Ala Pow $7 pf (1)	113½	113½	113½
25	Allied Prod A (1¾)	23½	23½	25½
300	Alum Ltd. (.8Sa)	95	94	94
200	Alum Co Am (3g)	116½	115	115
200	Alum Co Am pf (6)	112¾	112	112¾
20	Am Book (⅝g)	27½	27½	27½
100	AmCP&LInew (.80g)	32	32	32
200	Am Cit P&LB	3½	3½	3½
1300	Am Cyan B (.60)	44	43¾	44
2500	Am&FgnP war	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
400	Am G&E (1.60)	26½	26¾	26¾
25	Am Gen 32pf (2)	36	36	36
600	Am Lt&T (1.20)	19¾	19½	19⅝
100	Am Maracaibo	1	1	1
100	Am Meter (¾g)	24½	24½	24½
700	Am Republics (.10g)	10¾	10½	10¾
1100	Am Superpow	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Am Superpow 1 pf	102	101	101
800	Am Superpow pf	15	14⅜	14⅜
500	Am Thread pf (¼)	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
1100	Am Writ Pap	4½	4¼	4½
300	Amu-Wupp (.05g)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Apex Elec Mfg (¼g)	12¾	12½	12¼
30	Appl El Pw pf (4½)	110	110	110
200	Ark Nat Gas	3¾	3¾	3¾
1400	Ark Nat Gas A	4¼	4	4
300	Ark N Gas pf (.70k)	9⅝	9½	9½
300	Aro Equip (¼g)	9	8¾	8¾
400	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	6⅝	6½	6⅝
200	Asso Brew Can (¾g)	17⅝	17¾	17⅝
200	Atlantic C Fish (¼g)	6	5⅞	5⅞
25	Atl Cst L Co (1½g)	32	32	32
200	Atl Rayon (¼g)	8	8	8
1400	Atlas Corp war	1⅝	1¾	1⅝
300	Atlas D Forge (½g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Atlas Ply (.90g)	21¾	21¾	21¾
100	Automat Prod (½g)	5	5	5
100	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	37½	37½	37
300	Baldwin Loco war	4⅞	4¾	4¾
200	Barium Sta Stl	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	Basic Refract (.30g)	5	4¾	5
100	BeauniM pf (1½)	24	24	24
1600	Berk & Gay Furn	1¼	1⅛	1¼
500	Birds S Pdy (½g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
700	Bliss (EW)	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝
300	Blue Ridge	2	1⅞	2
200	Blumenthal (8)	13	13	13
100	Bowm-Bilt H 1 pf	6	6	6
500	Braz Tr L&P (h3¼g)	21½	21½	21½
200	Breeze Corp	10¼	10¼	10¼
900	Brewst Aero	3½	3¼	3¼
4200	Bridgpt Mach	9¾	8½	9⅜
100	Brill A	6	6	6
200	Brill B	1¾	1¾	1¾
600	Brown F&W	3¾	3¼	3¼
100	Brown-P Dist	10¾	10¼	10¼
400	Brown Rubber	1¼	1¼	1¼
1300	Bulf N&EP pf	14⅞	14½	14¾
150	Buf N&EP $2pf	93	93	93
100	Bunk Hill&S (1)	11¾	11¾	11¾
1500	Burry Biscuit	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
200	Cal Ed Pow	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1500	Callite Tun (.20g)	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
200	Can Marconi (h.04g)	1¾	1⅝	1¾
25	Carnation (1)	43	43	43
10	Caro P&L $6 pf (6)	111	111	111
10	Caro P&L $7 pf	114	114	114
800	Carrier Corp	15⅝	15⅜	15½
400	Catalin Am (.10e)	3½	3⅜	3½
10	Cen NY Pow pf	98	98	98
700	Cessna Aire (.40g)	7¾	7	7
25	Chi Riv&Mch (⅜g)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
400	Chief Cons Mng	⅜	⅜	⅜
225	Childs pf	15	14⅞	15
3100	Cities Service	15¾	14¾	14½
300	Cit Svc pf	88	87½	87¾
100	City & Sub Hom (.60)	7½	7½	7½
200	Claude Neon Lts	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Cleve Tract (1fig)	14	14	14
100	Clinch Coal (¾g)	11½	11½	11½
700	Colon Develop	5¾	5½	5⅝
200	Colonial Airl	9¾	9¼	9¾
700	Colo Fuel & I war	3	3	3
150	ColtsPFArm (1½g)	50	50	50
300	Comwlth&So war	1-32	1-32	1-32
150	Comm P Svc (1.60)	20½	20½	20½
50	CompoShMvic	10½	10½	10½
200	Cons GE Bal (3.60)	67	67	67
30	ConGEBalpf B (4½)	117¼	117¼	117¼
100	Cons Mng & S (h1a)	37½	37¼	37¼
300	Cons Stl Corp	9¼	8¾	8¾
100	Cons Textile	3¾	3¾	3¾
400	Cont Roll & Stl	10½	10¼	10¼
300	Cornuc G Min	1	1-32	1-32
500	Corroon & Rey	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Cosden Petro	2¼	2¼	2¼
500	Creole Petro	26½	26¼	26¼
400	Croft Brewing	½	½	½
100	Crown C Pet	3¼	3¼	3¼
300	Crystal Oil Ref	9-16	9-16	9-16
50	Crystal Oil R pf	10	10	10
3100	Cuban Alt Sug (2½g)	18¾	18½	18¼
100	Darby Pet (1g)	16¾	16¾	16¾
100	Dayton Rub (¾g)	16	16	16
100	DetMichStove (.20g)	3½	3½	3½
100	Dobeckmun (½g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Duro-Test (.10g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
400	Eagle Pich Lt (.30g)	11¾	11¾	11¾
300	East Gas & F (12a)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
200	East Sta Corp	⅝	⅝	⅝
50	East Sta pf A	22½	22½	22½
7600	El Bond & Sh	7¾	7¾	7¾
500	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	81¾	81¾	81¾
50	El P&L 2 pf A	48½	48½	48½
100	El P&L war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Emerson Elec (.20g)	7½	7½	7½
400	Equity Corp	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	EquityCrp3pf(21¼k)	31¼	31	31
100	Esquire Inc (.20g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
400	Fairchild En&Air	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Falstaff Brew (.60)	12¾	12¾	13¼
600	Fansteel Met (⅝e)	17½	17	17¼
500	Fedders Mfg	4

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WHO

Are the Women Working at Raytheon?

★ Teachers and students working after school hours.

★ Housewives coming in the morning and getting home by the time the children do.

★ Lots of people who feel they aren't strong enough for war jobs requiring physical strength.

★ Women with some knowledge of chemistry or mathematics get a chance to learn more.

★ War wives, relatives, best girls of service men—anybody who wants to help.

★ Anybody wanting to EARN EXTRA MONEY. Work full time if you can.

CALL IN PERSON AT RAYTHEON, OR WRITE FOR APPLICATION BLANK AND DESCRIPTIVE FOLDER.

We're Working PART TIME Helping to Fight the War—Learning Interesting New Work

Work ANY 4 or 5 Hour Shift —Five or Six Days a Week

Maybe you can't work a 48-hour week—all right, you can work the Patriotic Shift at Raytheon. Maybe you go to school—if you're over 16 you can work *after* school. Perhaps you have to be home when the children come from school. You decide the hours you CAN work—and Raytheon will pay you well for your part time. Women are good at this work—and if you knew how important Raytheon is to the war effort, you'd grab the first bus or car and come along with the others who are doing such a grand job.

RAYTHEON

55 CHAPEL ST., NEWTON, MASS.

CUT OUT THIS TRADEMARK and address—bring it to us and get refund on round trip carfare spent in coming for interview if within 10 mile radius of Newton.

ARMY E NAVY

SPECIAL BUSSES FROM PINEHURST, BURLINGTON, WOBURN, LEXINGTON, ROXBURY and DORCHESTER

Mid-East Planes Will Tour U. S.

CAIRO, Sept. 8 (AP)—Three planes of the U. S. Ninth Air force which have scourged Axis installations from one end of the Mediterranean to the other, dropping between them 469 tons of bombs from El Alamein to Ploesti and shooting down 31 enemy planes, are being flown to the United States for a congratulatory tour.

The planes are two Liberators, the "Washes Tub" and the "Squaw," and a Mitchell, "Desert Warrior." The Tub and the Warrior have participated in 73 missions each and the Squaw has taken part in 71 raids.

It will be the first time that planes from the Middle East have returned to the United States for exhibition. All 27 members of the crews have been decorated several times.

Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, U. S. Commander in the Middle East, cited all three ships as they prepared for the return with their veteran crews at the controls.

Draft Tests Asked By Marine League

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—A Congressional investigation of all deferments and reclassifications of single men eligible for the draft was urged in a resolution adopted at the twentieth annual convention of the Marine Corps League, an organization claiming a membership of 10,000 past and present United States Marines.

Of the other resolutions adopted by delegates, one expressed opposition to outside employment of Japanese internees and another recommended that the Selective Service Law be changed to read that former employers of service men be "compelled," rather than "directed," to rehire them after the war.

Thomas E. Wood of Cincinnati was chosen new National Commandant of the League, succeeding Alexander F. Ormsby of Jersey City, N. J. Delegates chose Sacramento, Calif., as next year's convention city.

School Officials to Aid Annual Talent Hunt

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—An annual hunt in the nation's schoolrooms to pick 40 future natural scientists will begin this fall, Watson Davis, Director of the Science Clubs of America, said here.

The talent search will be made with the co-operation of 40,000 high school principals and teachers who will help select 40 teenage pupils who show the most "promising scientific ability." Screening examinations will determine who will receive awards of scholarships totaling $11,000 made by the Westinghouse Eleetric and Manufacturing Company.

This year's program is the third.

Poet and Husband Invited to Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—Invited to visit Mexico, Katherine Garrison Chapin, poet-wife of United States Attorney General Francis Biddle and author of "Plain-Chant for America," a Harper publication, left Washington with the Attorney General on Sept. 7, planning to arrive in Mexico City Sept. 12.

Miss Chapin received a special invitation to visit Mexico from the Secretary of Education and Arts for Mexico through Carlos Pellicer, noted Mexican poet. Señor Pellicer has invited the American poet to meet the writers and artists of his country and to be present at a performance of her ballad poems for music by the National Symphony Orchestra of Mexico at the Palace of Fine Arts.

The Attorney General is to make an address at the National University at the official celebration of Mexico's Independence Day, Sept. 16, and to meet members of the Government on a semi-official holiday visit to the country.

Halcyon Now Kingfisher

The kingfisher, formerly called the halcyon, is the origin of the expression "halcyon days."

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

MY HOME in Dedham, Mass., Oakdale section, consisting of 4 bedrooms, 2 tile baths and showers; large, beautiful landscaped garden; living room and dining room knotty pine panelled, very modern; exchange for small suburban home or single home in Boston. Dedham 2238-W.

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"KEY TO ENCHANTMENT"
Ideal natural beauty combined with every convenience in new modern year-round home on lake front. Garden, landscaped grounds; in first-class neighborhood; 7 rooms, garage, laundry, 3 bedrooms, doors leading to sundeck, accessible to street. Bathing, boating. Mrs. Grace Trimble, Wrentham, Mass. Phone 61 ring 3.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 18 Highland Ave.—3-room apartment with private family; available for 1 or 2 women. Call Kir. 7241.

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NEWTONVILLE, MASS. — Third floor, light housekeeping suite, insulated, attractive, accessible; 2 large rooms, hall, work room; tile bath, 3 closets, porch; heat, light, continuous hot water furnished; $50. (32 Washington Park)

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UPPER APARTMENT—6 rooms with sun parlor, oil heat, garage; available Oct. 1; rent $65; adults only; refs. required; no pets. 19 White St., Arlington. Tel. 5711.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

HAVERFORD, PA. — Suburb Philadelphia, beautifully furnished 6 rooms; couple; Christian scientists pref.; refs. exchanged; owner away frequently; 3 min. walk R. R. sta; $90. Box N-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED

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APARTMENTS WANTED

N. Y. C.—Quiet gentleman, single, would like to rent small furnished kitchenette apartment in Greenwich Village section; Oct. 1; reas. Box B-24, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan, Chicago.

HELP WANTED—MEN

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Men with some experience in pipe fitting. Box N-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CONSTRUCTION executive, age 51, experienced general building, construction, estimating, purchasing, costs, finance, negotiation; familiar government procedure and contracts; project manager three Navy projects—states and Latin America; available immediate. Write Box R-12, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

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ESTIMATOR with many years' experience wishes to make connection with general contractor in or near Boston or New York; experienced in quantity survey, costs, sub-letting and buying materials. Box B-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

GENTLEMAN wanted over 45 with knowledge of retail men's shoe business, to manage a small high-grade men's shop in Harvard Sq., Cambridge, Mass. Write giving full particulars and references. P. O. Box 619, New Haven, Connecticut.

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Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

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A thoroughly equipped teacher of English, Reading teacher and a successful teacher of Spanish are being sought to head and build up these departments in a New England preparatory school for boys that is being reorganized along unique lines specially adapted to replace outmoded educational systems and meet postwar conditions affecting youth. The opportunity to render service is exceptional, but applicants must enjoy living and working with boys and, if married, the wife also must be eager to share in this character-development work. Write Box S-23, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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E	A	T	■	P	O	I
D	R	A	G	O	N	S
Y	■	T	R	E	E	S
■	T	■	A	■	Y	■
B	R	A	C	E	■	C
R	E	G	E	N	C	Y
O	N	E	■	S	A	P
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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Words of Current Interest

Belial (II Cor. 6:15) — *Be'-li-al* (*e* long, *i* short, *a* clipped-short as in *a*ccount). By Webster's second choice, *bel'-yal* (*e* short, *a* clipped-short).

Originates in the Old Testament, where, half noun and half adjective, it is used in such a phrase as "children of Belial," amounting to "unprofitable sons." Becomes, in the period of the Apocryphal books, a personified term equivalent to "the Evil One," and arrives in New Testament times with about the same meaning.

Chemicalization — *Kem'-i-kal-i-za'-shun* (*e* and both *i*'s short, first *a* clipped-short as in *a*ccount, second *a* long, *u* clipped-short as in *c*ircus). By Webster's second choice, the second *i* may be pronounced long. May be spelled with *s* instead of *z*.

The verb "chemicalize" and the noun "chemicalization" are modern coinages admitted into Webster's and Funk & Wagnalls, though not finding place in the Oxford Dictionary. Literal and technical meaning, "treat with chemicals." Figuratively applied. The verbal adjective, "chemicaled," seems to have preceded "chemicalize" in manufacturing nomenclature. Webster notes the existence of the verb form, "to chemical."

Concord (II Cor. 6:15) — Here used as a common noun, and pronounced *kon'-kord* (first *o* short, second as in orb); by Webster's second choice, the first syllable may be pronounced *kong*, vowels same as before. When the word is used as a verb, it is pronounced *kon-kord'* (first *o* clipped-short as in connect, second as in orb).

The old translators may have chosen this particular word because it carries a connotation of sound, as does the Greek word of the original text. It is as much as to say, then, "How can anyone speak the two words in the same breath?" Nevertheless, the meaning seems to reduce itself, metaphor aside, to what An American Translation has—"How can Christ agree with Belial?"

Horeb (Deut. 5:2) — *Ho'-reb* (*o* long, *e* short).

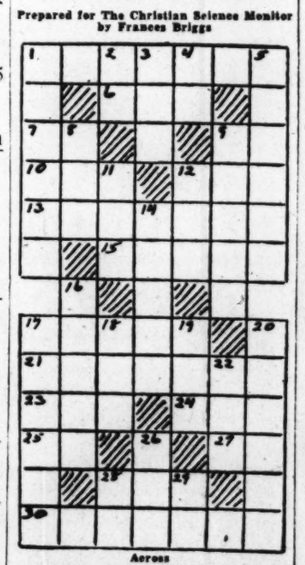
Modern scholarship questions tradition regarding where Horeb is located. It is marked on Bible study maps as in the midst of the Sinaitic peninsula, and it is described in the Bible dictionaries as a desert terrain, difficult of access for explorers and travelers.

Zaretan (Josh. 3:16) — *Zar'-e-tan* (both *a*'s short *e* quick-long as in *e*vent). Revised spelling is with *th*, as affording a nearer approach to the old Hebrew pronunciation than *t*.

Another town of early Old Testament history that has not been assigned a precise locality. The city Adam is noted in Josh. 3:16 as being "beside Zaretan." But where is Adam, or Adamah, as it is otherwise referred to? Some topographers place Adama conjecturally on the west side of the River Jordan, opposite the mouth of the Jabbok and a little below it. In any event, the two places must stand somewhere on the route the Israelites took when advancing toward the Land of Canaan.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Of what island is Ajaccio the capital?
6—The Cassiterides supplied ancients with what metal?
7—Myself.
9—What are initials of Scotland's beloved comedian and singer?
10—To devour.
12—What is a food eaten by Hawaiians?
13—What creatures are often employed in heraldry?
15—A silviculturist would be interested in what?
17—What is a blintzek?
21—Office of a ruler is called what?
23—Unity.
24—What is the circulating fluid of plants?
25—Weight (abbr.).
27—What is symbol for bromine?
28—Observed.
30—Catherine the Great was what?

Down
1—"The Frogs" by Aristophanes is what?
2—Right (abbr.).
3—A chigger has how many legs?
4—Within.
5—What English actor is noted for his portrayal of Disraeli?
6—Organ of hearing.
9—Mt. Hymettus was famed for what?
11—To make lace.
12—Who wrote "The Gold Bug"?
14—What is a short prayer in which a blessing is asked, or thanks rendered, at a meal?
16—What is a river of central England?
17—What was Artemus Ward's real name?
18—Rings of a tree increase with what?
19—Being.
20—What island is scene of last four acts of Shakespeare's "Othello"?
22—Driver's compartment on a motor truck is what?
26—Armed conflict.
28—Lucrezia Borl was born in what country (abbr.)?
29—You and I.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Just for Fun —Burr Shafer

"In this attack I think you'd all better jump around quite a bit until the enemy gets over his first surprise."

Did You Ever Wonder

If a Seedless So-Called Fruit Is a True Fruit?

P. K. H., of Newark, N. J., writes: "What is the difference between a fruit and a vegetable or any other classification of the vegetable kingdom which is different from the true fruit; also is a seedless so-called fruit a true fruit?"

The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports that the confusion about what a fruit is arises from the fact that the term is used for at least four purposes.

(1) As a technical botanical term to designate a certain structural part of the plant body, as "a ripened ovary or ovaries, with or without their accessory parts." This broad definition would take in most of our "fruit plants" and "vegetable plants."

(2) As a horticultural term designating the edible, usually succulent, seed-producing parts of plants that are woody or perennials.

(3) Common usage holds that if it can be eaten raw, is distinctly sweet, is customarily served as a dessert, and when cooked is usually with the addition of sugar, it should be regarded as a fruit. If it is usually cooked without sweetening and served in soup or with the main course of the meal, it probably is a vegetable.

(4) In statistical, commercial, and legal usage the classification varies. Court decisions have classed watermelons as green fruits, and tomatoes (which Webster designates as berries) have been held to be vegetables.

As to the status of seedless fruits, Mr. H. R. Fulton of the Department of Agriculture states: "Normally a fruit structure would produce mature seed. Seedlessness is to be considered as an abnormal development of certain botanical fruit structures under certain conditions.

"Biologically they might be regarded as imperfect fruits, in contrast to perfect fruits in which viable seeds are matured.

"Horticulturally, their status as fruits is unchanged, regardless of seedlessness."—W. P. Keasbey.

Crab Canning

The giant king crab of the Bering Sea will be canned commercially by Americans this year for the first time; formerly it was canned by the Japanese and sold to us.

Quotation

Never let your zeal outrun your charity; the former is but human, the latter is divine.—Hosea Ballou

In Lighter Vein

Brilliant Plan Fails

A man who wrote a weekly column for a newspaper had a brother-in-law who arrived for a week-end visit—and remained for six months. The journalist finally hit on a plan to get rid of the pest.

"Tonight at dinner," he told his wife, "I'll say that my column was especially good today. You will disagree and say that it was terrible. We'll then ask your brother for his opinion. If he agrees with me, you'll order him from the house. If he agrees with you, I'll order him from the house. So in either case, we'll get rid of him."

The wife agreed to the plan, and, exactly as arranged, the writer spoke up during dinner that night.

"I thought my column was pretty good today," he said.

"You're silly," retorted his wife. "It was just terrible."

She turned to her brother.

"What did you think, John?" she asked.

The guest shrugged.

"I don't know anything about it," he observed placidly. "I'm staying four more weeks!"—Tit-Bits.

Aberfeldy Plays Host

Aberfeldy, Perthshire, Scotland

The "Birks of Aberfeldy," known in song and story, is a name that servicemen from the Dominions will long remember on account of their welcome there. On the initiative of the local branch of the British Legion a scheme has been in operation for a long time whereby, at regular intervals, four soldiers are invited to this area as guests of the community. They are boarded out in comfortable homes where they are received into the family circle. Here they can roam the finest mountainous countryside in Scotland.

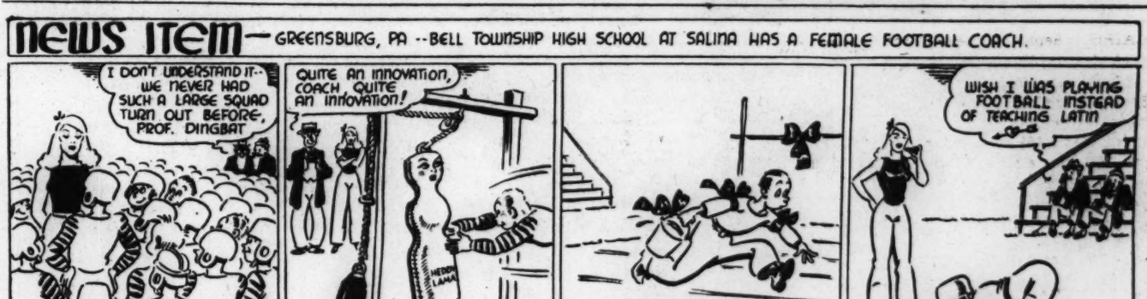
The change of scene from the war zone to this small Scottish town, on the river Tay, appeals especially to Canadians, many of whom have parents or grandparents acquainted with the Highlands.

In this vicinity the famous Black Watch regiment originated.

I. C. G.

Monitor Camera Club from Alexandra Krastin, Arlington

'Perhaps He'll Need Me, Too'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I DON'T UNDERSTAND IT-- WE NEVER HAD SUCH A LARGE SQUAD TURN OUT BEFORE, PROF. DINGBAT
QUITE AN INNOVATION, COACH, QUITE AN INNOVATION!
EVEN THE WATER BOYS HAVE FELT THE FEMININE INFLUENCE
WISH I WAS PLAYING FOOTBALL INSTEAD OF TEACHING LATIN
L.F. van Zelm

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Who's Suspicious*

By Le Pelley

DAY AFTER DAY HE TAKES BIG PACKAGES IN THERE !! I CAN'T STAND IT ANY LONGER !!!
GOOD NIGHT ! YOU KNOW MARMADUKE !! HE'S NO SPY OR ANYTHING
OF COURSE .. I KNOW MARMADUKE, BUT STILL .... FACTS ARE FACTS, AND THINGS DO LOOK MIGHTY QUEER !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*What's This?*

By Rodgers

"What are you going to do with the money you've earned this summer?" the Boss asked Jimmy this A. M.
"I thought I'd start buying a tank with my money. What are you going to do with yours?" Jimmy replied-
"Well - I had a Flying Fortress in mind but a tank will do just as well," the Boss said.
"Tank?-Flying Fortress?-Hey! What goes on around here?" I barked-

The Adventures of Waddles—*All Is Not Quiet on the Home Front*

By The Hagers

"Ssh! Waddles!" Ted stuck in his head. "Have all the ladies gone?" he said.
I nodded, and I saw him grin. "Yes, everything's O.K. Come in!"
I heard Ted shout, "It's all right, boys! The coast is clear. Now for some noise."
He brought Joe Teal and Jack along. The quartet soon was going strong!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Italians Quit

Italy's Government has surrendered; Italy as a battleground remains to be won.

Italians have stopped fighting the United Nations; that Italians can or will fight the Germans so effectively as to quickly oust them from Italian soil is unlikely.

Much will depend on the ability of the Italians to turn over key positions to the Allies and equally much depends on the Allies' ability to take over. Lack of such ability at the time Mussolini fell caused Allies and Italians to go on fighting one another.

There is reason to believe that this time arrangements have been concerted. Negotiations have been going on for some time—that was one reason Mr. Churchill stayed on in Washington—and American forces were held out of Calabria apparently for the purpose of landing elsewhere.

There is at present no reason to hope that they can soon seize all of Italy. The Germans appear to be prepared to hold the line of the Po or the Adize until strong forces dislodge them. They may attempt to hold part of the boot, to prevent its use by the Allies as a base for bombing southern Germany.

For military purposes Italy has two great values to the British-American forces. One is as a bombing base; the other is as a road into the Balkans. Even control of the lower half of the boot should give them an entrance into the Adriatic and freedom to land at Yugoslavian ports where they would be welcomed by the guerrillas.

The end of fighting between the Italians and the Allies is cause for rejoicing. The breaking of the political Axis will have a profound psychological effect. But the military effects have still to be realized—and developed to the best advantage. Natural jubilance over the fall of one enemy should not lead to any complacency. For far more formidable enemies remain. So long as they do no effort can be spared which will shorten the war by enabling the Allies to make the best use of Italy's collapse.

Mackinac Charter

Those who know the necessity of politicians to devise a formula vague enough to blanket divergent factions will find more than a little merit in the tentative programs issued by the Republican Postwar Advisory Council at Mackinac Island. Those who sense America's present need for statesmanship that reconciles factions by basing itself courageously on unifying principles, will not be satisfied.

Both programs do display a welcome appreciation of the fact that for Americans life is "more than meat." The domestic program points out that reconstruction cannot be based alone on living standards but on the "character of the American people, their religious faith . . . and ingrained love of justice." It rightly declares that Federal encroachment on local government, excessive bureaucracy, and regimentation have created the "instruments of Fascism." It properly calls for the termination of rationing and price-fixing at the war's end, and reliance on private enterprise to provide jobs.

Public interest in the Mackinac meeting has centered on what the Republicans would say about America's place in the peace. The formula adopted commits the party and the Nation to nothing in these fine words:

> Responsible participation by the United States in postwar co-operative organization among sovereign nations to prevent military aggression and to attain permanent peace with organized justice in a free world.

Now some party members may be cheered by the evidence that the Council plainly sought to separate the party from the taint of isolationism. And many who are not Republicans will welcome the emphasis on adhering to constitutional processes in whatever steps America takes toward international co-operation. It would be better to amend the requirement for two-thirds of the Senate approving treaties than to circumvent it by some device.

But isolationism should not be permitted to hide under any fine cloak of "constitutionalism" or "nationalism" as it has hidden too often in the past. In the same way the proper phrase "sovereign nations" should not become the basis for such an emphasis on sovereignty in Senator Taft's sense that no international commitments are possible. The United States — and the United Nations — are today facing the possibility, if not the probability, that the peace will be lost because no one can count on two-thirds of the United States Senate making the minimum necessary commitments.

Do party chiefs hope that by paying such lip service as the Harding platform of 1920 did to international co-operation they can blur questions of foreign policy and win in 1944 on the accumulations of popular discontent with the Democratic domestic policies and wartime regulations?

Actually neither party is getting out in front to give the people any leadership. But the people, by showing their approval of such proposals as the Ball resolution, the Stassen and Willkie programs and the Dewey advocacy of a British alliance, can push the politicians into more definite steps toward effective co-operation to enforce the peace.

A Plain 'No'

Americans will approve the tone as well as the substance of Secretary Hull's blunt letter to the Argentine foreign minister, Vice-Admiral Segundo Storni. The request of the Ramirez regime for arms from the United States was ill-timed and annoyingly worded. Its assurances that the present Argentine Government would not be found aiding the Axis drew from Mr. Hull a long list of ways in which it already had aided the Axis. The Argentine suggestion that a friendly gesture from the United States would help improve relations between the two countries is offensive when read against the dictatorial and pro-Axis record of the Ramirez regime.

On another ground, the Argentine foreign minister's appeal merited the stern rebuff it received in Washington. The request for arms was inspired, Admiral Storni explained, partly by the hope that the United States would help Argentina to regain a position of "equilibrium" among nations of the Western Hemisphere, a position to which Argentina felt itself entitled.

What this means in cracker-barrel English is that Argentina needs guns to make it as strong as some other South American countries which have already proved their friendship for the United States and the United Nations' cause and have profited by the success of that cause. But Buenos Aires was warned long ago that to adopt a neutrality which could only be benevolent to the Axis would be to hitch the Argentine wagon to a declining star.

The recent refusal to sell arms to Franco's Spain should have discouraged Argentina from making so obvious a diplomatic faux pas as this request for aid from the United States. A good many things will have to change around Buenos Aires before a friendly gesture from Washington will be called for.

One Touch of Nature—

Nobody loves a censor—outside the censor's family, that is, and those who know him. That's the very trouble: we don't know who he is or where he is, despite the fact of his undecipherable name on the envelope and his impersonal number, and we can't run over to his office, or pick up the telephone, or even write him a letter and tell him what we think about his having cut out all the place names and detailed descriptions in Jimmy's letter which resulted in eliminating, on the other side of the sheet, half the message to Aunt Martha about what happened to her fruitcake last Christmas, or what he had to sleep on the night before, or what occurred at the end of that wild jeep ride.

But now and then a censor does things which prove that he is kin to all the rest of us. Sometimes he pencils an explanatory note. Sometimes he takes the trouble to write out the inadvertently censored material on the other side. And then at times he plays Santa Claus—as when he slipped an extra dollar bill in the letter carrying $2 to an Indiana soldier's daughter, to be divided with her four sisters and brothers who are in a public home while their mother is in a hospital.

Yes, censors may cut the heart out of a letter—but still they have hearts of their own.

When they get out of the Army, a lot of American boys will have, among other things, a liberal education on how to can tomatoes, cut hay, pick apples—and, of course, do the dishes.

Somehow or other, it always seems to make a candidate stronger with the people when they learn that the big party bosses are against him.

Hay or Straw?

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

A Question of Public Policy

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The question of World Federation is a question of Public Policy. There is no thinking man or woman in this Nation of ours today who is not pondering the question as to why there is a war every generation. World War One was fought to make the world safe for democracy. Why is it necessary for us to fight World War Two in order for us to maintain our way of life here at home? Our troops did not fail in the last war, but we here at home failed when we did not set up an international order.

No freedom-loving people wish to live in a Hitlerized world; so we are again fighting in order that we may continue to enjoy these liberties to which we are accustomed. But is it the highest ideal merely to be fighting in order to maintain our way of life here at home? If we are not willing to bear our full share with the rest of the nations of the world in maintaining such freedom throughout the world, we will eventually lose that very freedom here at home.

This world can no longer remain half free and half slave. Therefore, it is incumbent upon us to contribute our share toward world stability. This cannot be accomplished by pursuing a course of isolationism. To do so is most assuredly to lay the foundation for World War Three. If the American people once realize (and I think they will before this war is over) that our security rests in world collective security, we can then approach the momentous question of how to obtain such world security. It seems to me that the solution is to organize a superstructure among the nations of the world, having a police force to maintain order.

If our share in a world government should cost a billion dollars a year, and if such a structure could have prevented the present world holocaust, it would have been cheap at twice that price. GORDON BOYNTON

Boston

"No Easy Job"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

My grandfather bought and worked slaves during slavery times and they were sold to him from up East for a very high price. They continued with him for many years after they were set free and, too, many of them lived with my father for years. We have a lot of good respectable colored people. Some are merchants, teachers, preachers, and doctors. They took advantage of opportunities.

The error of the day seems to be that some are trying to teach a man can be a good Christian, merchant, doctor or professor or be wealthy without taking the necessary steps to make him so. I don't know what is behind all of this racket about equality of white and colored people, but I doubt the sincerity of it and I believe that not more than 10 per cent of them would want to live socially equal with white people.

The intelligent people of the South don't feel guilty when accused of not helping the colored man climb. We have taxed ourselves pretty heavy in order to do this. Right here someone may say, "You work the colored man cheap; you can afford to pay high taxes." I want to say to this one, "Do you think the unlearned is an asset to any State, factory or farm? If so, watch the factory or farm that works the unlearned and the one that works the intelligent."

When you look at the whole picture of the South and the colored man, the East should not feel justified in thinking they are entitled to cheap freight rates because the South has cheap labor. It is no easy job to take an ignorant race and bring them to where the colored race is today, especially since two-thirds of them have no desire to go forward.

Strong, Ark. C. B. BIRD

War Criminals

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Much is being written by people who have been either too far away from Germany or were not there long enough to form a sound opinion of the period between the last and this war.

When a slave suddenly obtains his freedom he does not know what to do with it nor did the Germans when they tried a democracy the first time during the most difficult years: after a lost war, with total inflation and acute unemployment. They thought that they had removed the old regime and confiscated the royal properties. Had they followed a ruthless liquidation as in Russia, this war might have been avoided; instead their old regime was hiding everywhere, including neutral countries.

Fifteen hundred German war criminals were listed for punishment. Why were they not tried? I sat in high school next to the son of such a marked man. He owned a private hospital in Heidelberg and his deeds during the war were no secret in this town. We all awaited the trial in a World Court which to our amazement never took place. Later I happened to see the large number of shares owned by this man in important and well-known German industries. He had enough influence to protect himself not only at home but also abroad. It would be interesting to study the history of the other 1,499.

Yet the people who cannot pull any strings nor hide in neutral countries must remain at home and take it.

Surely, the mistake made in 1918 was not letting the people get off too easy but the lack of punishment for those who used a whole nation to commit a crime and those who helped them to escape punishment.

St. Lambert, Quebec OSCAR MULLER

"Thank You" From India

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For quite a long time now I have been seeking an opportunity to write and say how grateful I am for The Christian Science Monitor. I have been a subscriber for years and have found it invaluable in very many ways.

In this country, a period of three or four months passes before Monitors reach us from America, and yet the news contained therein cannot in any way be called "out of date." In fact, we have found on a number of occasions that the editorials have forecast events which are actually taking place at the time of The Christian Science Monitor's arrival in this country, some two or three months afterwards!

There are so many features in your paper for which I have cause to be grateful that too much space would be taken up if I mentioned them here. Sufficient to say that the feature pages are well got up, the editorials full of courage and foresight, and the news generally of such a nature as to keep one well informed of the progress being made toward a better world.

Again many, many thanks for all the Monitor is doing to promote peace, understanding, and brotherhood among the nations.

Bombay, India S. JOHN BROWNE

General Montgomery's Family Tree

A number of American newspapers, including The Christian Science Monitor, have mistakenly published the statement that Gen. Sir Bernard Law Montgomery, Commander of the British Eighth Army, is the grandson of James Montgomery, the writer of many well-loved hymns. There is a family tradition of relationship, but it never has been definitely established. A letter from the General's mother, Mrs. Maud Farrar Montgomery, to a representative of The Christian Science Publishing Society in London says:

> In reply to yours of Aug. 13, I have always understood there was some connection between my husband's family and the hymn writer, James Montgomery, but I have never been able to trace it.
>
> Sir Robert Montgomery, K. C. B., Governor of the Punjab, was my husband's father. We are also related to the Montgomerys of Grey Abbey and Eglinton.
>
> My father was Dean F. W. Farrar, author of "The Life of Christ" and "Eric, or Little by Little."

General Montgomery's father, the Rt. Rev. Henry Hutchinson Montgomery, K. C. M. G., was Bishop of Tasmania at the turn of the century and the author of a number of books, including biographies of five leaders of the Church of England.

The Churchills Win American Hearts

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Mary Hornaday

Twice within the last few days, Prime Minister Winston Churchill has lifted Americans' thoughts to heights appropriate to the present critical juncture of the war.

First, he talked to a group of the Washington working press for "background." Their chairman, Barnet Nover of the Washington Post, suggested at the end of a reasonable time that the Prime Minister might want to leave, but "No," he said; he was glad to have the questions continue; they were bringing out just what he wanted to say. As a result, Washington correspondents acquired the best round-up of the whole war picture from an authoritative source that they have had in many a day. They left the luncheon refreshed by his frankness, his depth of understanding, and his acceptance of them as responsible moulders of the war's direction.

Labor Day, a larger audience at Harvard University and through the radio received much the same inspiration.

Many people ask if Mr. Churchill writes his speeches or delivers them extemporaneously. A formal speech he writes out, but in a manner all his own. The manuscript from which he reads looks like a page of poetry. One looked like this:

> You share our purpose.
> You will share our dangers.
> You shall share our secrets.
>
> And the day will come
> when the British Empire
> and the United States
> will share together
> the solemn but splendid duties
> which are the crown of victory.

When he reads this, the Prime Minister takes a breath at the end of each line. Double spaces mean longer pauses. In other words, his oratory is written right into his speech.

There was a microphone incident at the press luncheon that was both significant and amusing. When he rose to speak, he pushed the microphone away. A hotel attendant tried to sneak back in front upon it, whereupon Mr. Churchill met the issue squarely. "What kind of a puling race are we?" he sneered. The attendant took the microphone away.

A Churchill charm is his wit.

"It's not necessary for an ocean to be so big as the Pacific," he said a little impatiently the other day.

When he referred to "infernal combustion engines" at Harvard and quickly corrected himself to "internal," his audience roared.

When British Embassy workers wanted to bring their youngsters to see him, he exploded, "What do they think I am, a giant panda?"

This is Mr. Churchill's sixth visit to the American continent during the present war. We marveled in August, 1941, when this personal diplomacy began with a meeting between President Roosevelt and the Prime Minister off the Newfoundland coast. Now we consider him almost a commuter between 10 Downing Street and the White House.

It is gratifying to see Mr. Churchill looking so fit after nearly four years of war leadership. His shoulders are a little stooped, but his mind not in the least. The bomber that has carried him to many part of the world is now on its fourth set of engines, but Mr. Churchill is still ready to go by any means of locomotion to any part of the world where he is needed.

On each visit, Mr. Churchill has made new friends with talks outside the White House. This time he brought along his wife and daughter, Mary. Mrs. Churchill needed a rest from the austerities of Britain, but when she was invited to meet the women reporters of Washington, she broke a 30-years' tradition of keeping in the background, in order to further Anglo-American relations. It was her first press conference. She chatted gaily through it, until someone suggested that the British women might be tired of the war.

Mrs. Churchill's face grew stern. "We'll hold out till the cows come home," she said.

Instead of making the war seem a horrible thing to live through, the Churchills make you feel that we are privileged to be living in these times. "How fortunate," the Prime Minister said at Harvard, "that when these great trials came upon us there was a generation that terror could not conquer and brutal violence could not enslave."

We are that generation!

Sovereignty and Security

Toward Tomorrow: A Peace Aims Feature

By Carlyle Morgan

Sovereignty is one of those "big words" that should become the property of the "little people."

In his address at Harvard University, Prime Minister Churchill focused attention momentarily on the future of sovereignty, and seemed to recognize the possibility of new postwar concepts of its function. He said that "whatever derogations from national sovereignty are made for the sake of the larger thesis" of world security, peace would depend on the united efforts of the British and American peoples. Plainly, Mr. Churchill did not intend to place heavy emphasis on the question of sovereignty. But he gave the first indication which has come from so high a source that the possibility of nations having to delegate some sovereignty to a world government has not escaped the leaders of the great democracies.

Another reference to sovereignty occurred in Herbert Hoover's Minneapolis address a few days earlier. But Mr. Hoover rather discouraged the expectation that any derogation of sovereignty would be necessary to secure the peace. Likewise the Republican Party's Postwar Advisory Council in its report on foreign policy refuses to consider the possibility of going farther than co-operation among "sovereign nations."

Sovereignty has recently been debated also in connection with the project for an international bank, the effort to put Massachusetts on record in favor of world federation, the dispute between Russia and Poland over boundaries.

This is a question in which every man and woman, no matter how humble, has an equal stake, for it touches the future security of all of them, their children and their homes.

Outmoded concepts of national sovereignty have operated to hinder establishment of world order and peace, and threaten once more to prevent nations from finding national security.

If obsolete concepts of sovereignty are not to stand in the way of postwar organization of world security, the peoples will need to recognize that there can no more be absolute national sovereignty for any nation than there can be unlimited liberty for an individual.

It is already clear to all that one individual's liberty ends where the infringement of another's begins. Law has defined the proper limitations of personal liberty. It is not as widely appreciated, however, that international law, including that vast body of treaties into which nations have entered for their own best interests, must likewise impose restrictions on sovereignty.

Frequently when one nation makes an agreement with another it voluntarily suspends, or pools, some sovereign right. A world in which nations refused to do this would be a world of chaos. The ultimate assertion of sovereignty in its absolute sense may be seen in war.

Nowhere is sovereignty more tenaciously adhered to than in States like the Third Reich. Such States demand the absolute right to be judge of every dispute into which they enter; they insist on their own interpretation of their national needs, and recognize no right of their neighbors to an opinion, even when these neighbors' interests are jeopardized. No right, that is, except of might.

Through many generations, the civilized world has already advanced toward a better concept of sovereignty than this. It has recognized that the rights of each may be safeguarded by agreements which define and order those rights.

As communications and transport have been improved, as technical skills have created new problems in marketing, as the world has become—to use Wendell Willkie's phrase, "one world"—the conditions on which agreements about sovereignty are based have undergone deep changes. The problem of statesmen is to keep their own views and those of their peoples abreast of these changes. The streamlining of air clippers implies a parallel development of our political attitudes.

Those who complain about being forced to sacrifice their country's sovereignty either do not understand the real demand of the times or are deliberately misstating it. The need of these days is for a pooling of *some aspects* of sovereignty which are not yet pooled. The postwar world will assuredly witness a pooling of sovereignty if peoples understand how much it will contribute to national security and prosperity as well as to international order.

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